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ABSTRACT

This KIDS COUNT statistical report profiles the status of children in Maryland by tracking trends in economic well-being, health, safety, and education. The report is divided into four sections. Section 1, "Status of Our Children," presents a vision for Maryland's children, presents the key findings, ranks Maryland's counties, and examines trends in 14 benchmark indicators. Section 2, "Overview," presents county and statewide findings in four major areas: (1) economic well-being, including child poverty and child support; (2) good health, including births to teens, low birthweight infants, infant mortality, and lead poisoning; (3) safety, including child death rate, teen violent deaths, child abuse and neglect, juvenile violent crime arrests, and school violence; and (4) preparing for adulthood, including third grade reading achievement, on-time graduation, and high school program completion. Section 3, "County Fact Sheets," presents trends in these indicators for each county, as well as county data on children and family services, population, and family economics. Section 4, "Methodology and Sources," defines each indicator, describes how each indicator was measured, and presents references for each indicator. Findings indicate that Maryland ranks thirty-first in the nation on its children's well-being. Although 10 of 14 indicators have shown improvement in the past 2 to 6 years, the improvements have been slight. There has been a significant drop in infant mortality, but the increase in youth violence is cited as the most alarming and most significant change. (KDFB)

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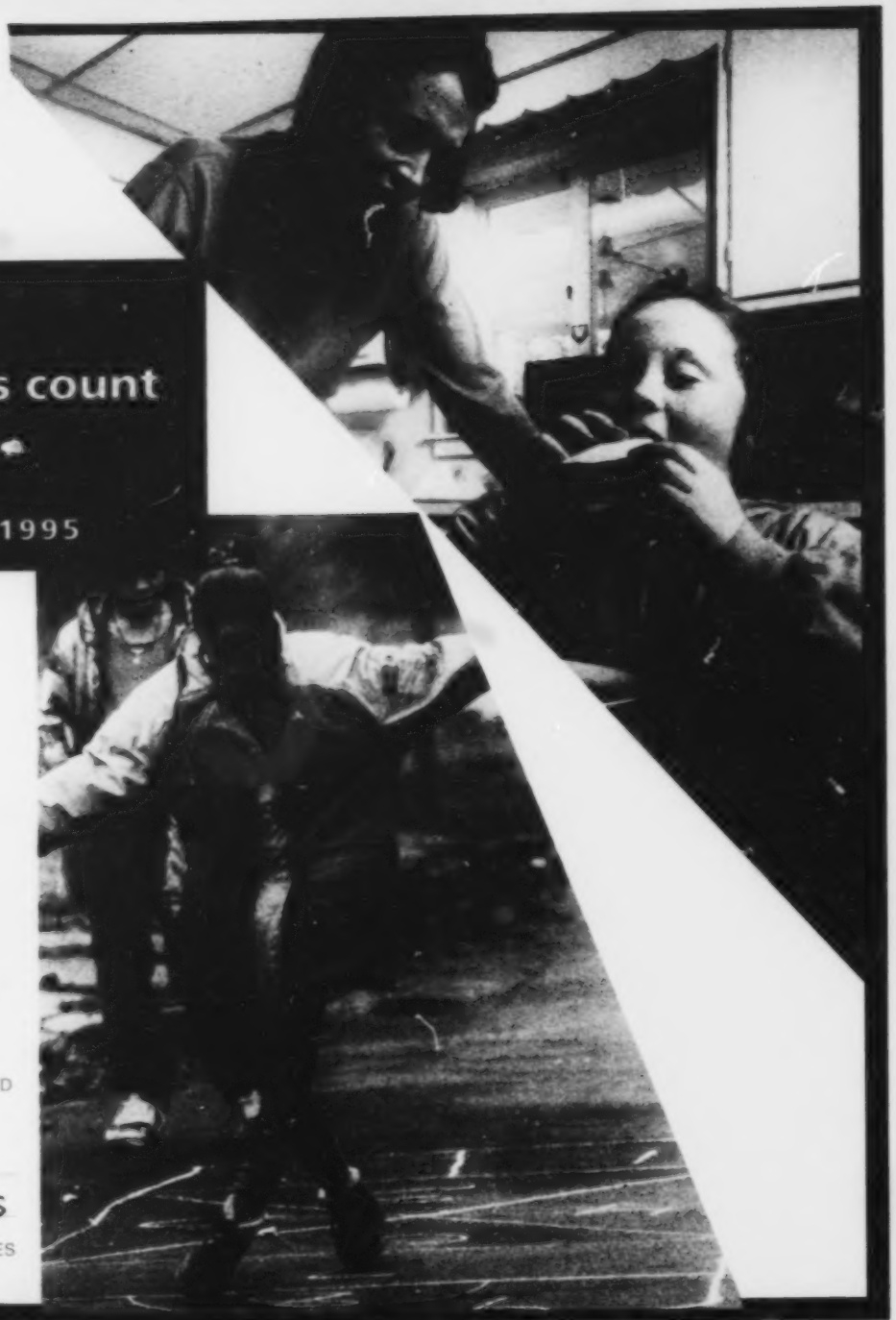

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WHAT IS KIDS COUNT?

Maryland KIDS COUNT is a four-year project, begun in January 1993, funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. Maryland KIDS COUNT profiles the status of children in Maryland by tracking outcomes of economic well-being, health, safety and education. The five main goals of this project are to:

- develop a clear picture of the condition of children at state and local levels that can be used to guide efforts to improve the quality of life for children
- track data indicators over time to assess change
- educate the public and policy makers on the status of children and families in Maryland
- use KIDS COUNT data as a planning tool to identify priority issues which will assist decision-makers in effectively utilizing scarce public and private resources
- maximize collaborative efforts on behalf of children

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership is a collaborative effort of the following: Advocates for Children and Youth, Inc. (lead agency), Baltimore Urban League, Inc., Friends of the Family, Inc., Office for Children, Youth and Families, Maryland Association of Resources for Families and Youth, Maryland Alliance Against Family Violence, Maryland Business Roundtable for Education, Maryland Committee for Children, Inc., Maryland Education Coalition, Maryland Food Committee and Mental Health Association of Maryland.

Additional copies of the Maryland 1995 KIDS COUNT Factbook are available for a fee of $15.00 (postage included).

For further information about KIDS COUNT publications contact:

Maryland KIDS COUNT
Advocates for Children and Youth, Inc.
300 Cathedral Street, Suite 500
Baltimore, MD 21201
(410) 547-9200 Fax (410) 547-8690

Please make checks payable to "ACY - KIDS COUNT."

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Branch Chief, Results, Division of Planning, Results & Information Management
Maryland State Department of Education

BETTY MCGARVIE CROWLEY
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Mental Health Association of Maryland

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It is with our appreciation that we would like to thank the following individuals for their contribution to the Maryland KIDS COUNT project.

Thanks to the Data Committee for their effort in helping us collect the various data sources used in this book. They are: **Margaret Fowler** (Child Support Enforcement Administration, Department of Human Resources), **Sharon Haynie** and **Richard Arnold** (Income Maintenance Administration, Department of Human Resources), **Ricka Markowitz** (Maryland State Department of Education), **Arna Griffith** (Maryland Committee for Children, Inc.), **Deborah Morgan** (Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene), **John Folkemer** (Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene), **Lakshmi Iyengar** (Department of Juvenile Services), **Estelle Appleburg** (Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene), **Kay Levitt** (Department of Economic and Employment Development), **Denise Shearer** (Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Maryland State Police) **Dee Reever** (Maryland Department of Human Resources) and **Beverly Gammage** (Maryland Department of the Environment). We would like to extend a special thanks to **Julia Elizabeth Davidson-Randall** and **Isabelle Horon** of the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

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MARYLAND

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WHY THIS BOOK?

The Maryland 1995 KIDS COUNT Factbook presents the third comprehensive look at the conditions of children and families in Maryland. This factbook measures how well or how poorly children are doing by providing fourteen baseline outcome measures of child health, education and socio-economic well-being in each Maryland county. These measures are categorized under four BASIC areas—Economic Well-Being, Good Health, Safety and Preparing for Adulthood. This factbook also provides a detailed, county-by-county picture of the social condition of Maryland's children in individual county factsheets.

This factbook is an important tool in educating the public and decision-makers on the status of children in Maryland. It builds a strong and effective case for improving measurable outcomes for Maryland's children. It is our hope that the increased awareness resulting from the presentation of this data will prompt the interest of all Marylanders — business leaders, media, public servants, elected officials, community groups, indeed all citizens — to work toward improving the quality of life for our children. This can be done by working together toward public and private solutions to the present and future crises our children face.

WHAT'S NEW IN THE 1995 FACTBOOK?

The 1995 KIDS COUNT Factbook includes the county-by-county factsheets developed by KIDS COUNT, previously published separately. This Factbook provides 14 baseline outcome measures of child well-being. School violence data is provided by county. State level AIDS data is not included in this year's factbook. The 1995 KIDS COUNT Factbook presents charts and an analysis of the child well-being trends reflected by three years of collecting this data.

Maryland's children will have opportunities to achieve their full potential. They will reach adulthood having experienced a safe, healthy and nurturing childhood. Children in Maryland will have opportunities to grow physically, intellectually, emotionally and socially. They will be prepared to become responsible, self-sufficient and contributing members of the community.

PROMISING NEWS

The 1995 Maryland KIDS COUNT Factbook shows that there has been evidence of improvements in 10 of the 14 indicators of child well-being presented. The most significant improvements are in the area of Preparing for Adulthood, or education. Third grade reading scores, considered an indicator of future achievement, improved from 28.6% of students scoring satisfactory or above on the tests in 1992 to 34.1% in 1993. The percentage of students graduating from high school on-time and meeting minimal requirements to enter the University of Maryland System have also increased.

The infant mortality rate has dropped 26% between 1985 and 1994. The proportion of teens having babies declined from 12.1% in 1985 to 9.7% in 1994. Gains made in infant mortality reflect advancements in medical technology. Improved education benchmarks are the result of prevention programs, new education accountability standards (measures) and persistent efforts of advocates, educators and providers.

The 1995 Maryland KIDS COUNT Factbook shows that there is promising news about infant mortality rates, percent of births to teens and education outcomes.

DISTURBING NEWS

There is disturbing news in the area of child and adolescent safety. The growing epidemic of violence continues to threaten the health and spirit of our children and communities. The rate of violent deaths among teens grew from 60.6 deaths per 100,000 in 1986-89 to a rate of 68.6 in 1990-93. The threat of violent death continues to be particularly real for African-American youth, who are 25 times as likely as white youth to die from homicide. The number of arrests for violent crimes among juveniles continues to climb –rising 35% in four years. And schools are less and less a safe haven for children. In 1993-94 the number of public school suspensions for violence related behavior increased to a rate of 39.9 per 1,000 students — an increase of 9% from 1992-93.

Maryland has witnessed an alarming increase in violent crime arrests and violent deaths among children and teens.

KEY FINDINGS ABOUT MARYLAND CHILDREN

The ability of families to provide basic necessities is key to the physical, emotional and intellectual growth of children. Poverty threatens the well-being of children because it exposes them to greater risks. Poverty also creates greater obstacles for children to experience a safe, healthy and nurturing childhood and to reach their full potential. There is an interrelationship between poverty and many of the KIDS COUNT data indicators such as low birthweight, infant mortality and high school graduation. Poor babies are 1.2 to 2.2 times more likely to be born with low birthweight than non-poor babies and 1.3 times more likely to die in their first year of life. Teens living in poverty are twice as likely as middle-income youth and 11 times more likely than wealthy teens for being a school dropout at ages 16–24.

In interpreting the significance of any data trends, it is important to go beyond a superficial review of the numbers to determine the true significance of the statistics. While the analysis of progress presented on page 12 indicates "better" conditions in ten of fourteen indicators, a look at the actual figures show that the improvements are slight in most areas. For example, the percentage of child support orders with payment increased from 32.9% in 1994 to 35.6% in 1995. Payment is made in only slightly more than one-third of court-ordered child support cases. This means that most absent parents — two-thirds — still do not contribute to the financial well-being of their children.

Similarly, the drop in infant mortality rates may seem to provide cause for celebration. During the periods 1985-89 to 1990-94, Maryland's infant mortality rate dropped from 11.3 deaths per 1,000 live births to 9.5 deaths, respectively.

HOW DO WE RANK?

Maryland has the 5th highest per capita income in the United States, yet it ranks 31st in the nation on the well-being of its children.

1 = BEST	51*= WORST
percent of low birth weight babies	43RD
infant mortality rate	42ND
child death rate (ages 1-14)	23RD
teen birth rate (ages 15-17)	27TH
juvenile violent crime arrest rate (ages 10-17)	47TH
percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	21ST
percent of teens not in school and not in the labor force	26TH
violent death rate (ages 15-19)	27TH
percent of children in poverty	12TH
percent of families with children headed by a single parent	29TH

*50 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

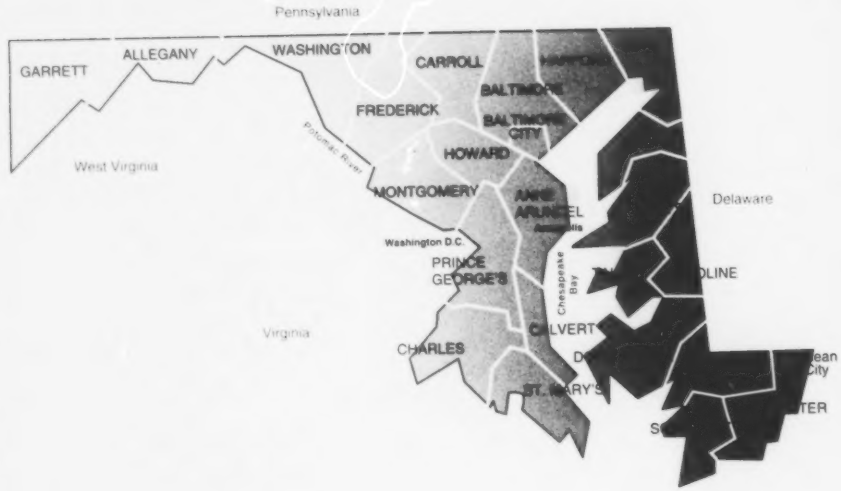
Source: KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK — 1996, The Annie E. Casey Foundation

MARYLAND

However, there is a similar decline in infant deaths throughout the U.S., which is largely due to advances in medical technology. African-American babies in Maryland continue to die at twice the rate of white infants. Maryland's national standing is dismal, ranking 42nd out of 50 states and the District of Columbia in infant mortality.

Lead poisoning is the number one environmental disease of children in Maryland and the United States. And yet too few children are being screened for lead poisoning. The number of children screened has grown from 50,007 in 1992 to 60,853 in 1994. Although children under the age of six are especially vulnerable, only one in seven is screened.

The most alarming and most significant changes have been movement in a negative direction in the areas of youth violence. In 1993, 45% of all violent deaths were the result of homicide, with an equal percentage, 45%, caused by accidents. This is a significant change from 1992, when only 38% of all teen violent deaths were due to homicide as compared to 50% due to accidents. This means that while the proportion of accidents has decreased, the proportion of homicides has skyrocketed. A rise in the number of juvenile violent crime arrests is also cause for concern. Maryland has the 5th highest juvenile violent crime arrest rate in the nation. Between 1989 and 1993, the greatest increase in juvenile violent crime arrests occurred among 10-14 year-olds.



HOW MARYLAND COUNTIES RANK

The following chart provides a county comparison of child well-being in 14 baseline measures

1	Carroll	13	Allegany
2	Howard	14	Cecil
3	Montgomery	15	Charles
4	Calvert	16	St. Mary's
5	Frederick	17	Talbot
6	Harford	18	Worcester
7	Anne Arundel	19	Prince George's
8	Baltimore County	20	Somerset
9	Garrett	21	Caroline
10	Queen Anne's	22	Wicomico
11	Washington	23	Dorchester
12	Kent	24	Baltimore City

HOW ARE WE DOING?

The following chart provides an overview of Maryland's performance in 14 benchmark measures of child well-being.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

	THEN		NOW		TREND
Percent of Children in Poverty	10.9%	(1989)	15%	(1993)	worse
Paying Child Support Case	34.1	(1993)	35.6%	(1995)	better
Percent of all Births to Teens	11.4%	(1985-89)	10.1%	(1990-94)	better

GOOD HEALTH

Percent of Babies Born Low Birthweight	7.9%	(1985-89)	8.2%	(1990-94)	worse
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.3	(1985-89)	9.5	(1990-94)	better
Percent of Children Screened for Lead Poisoning	3.0%	(1992)	14.2%	(1994)	better

SAFETY

Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	31.0	(1986-89)	29.9	(1990-93)	better
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 Teens)	60.6	(1986-89)	68.6	(1990-93)	worse
Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	8.2	(1990)	7.6	(1994)	better
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	55.9	(1990)	70.1	(1994)	worse
Violence Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 students)	37.5	(1992)	34.7	(1994)	better

PREPARING FOR ADULTHOOD

Third Grade Reading*	28.6%	(1992)	34.1%	(1995)	better
On-time Graduation Rate	72.8%	(1990)	74.8%	(1995)	better
High School Program Completion**	43.3%	(1990)	49.7%	(1995)	better

*percent of students scoring satisfactory on Maryland School Performance Assessment Program tests

** percent of students meeting minimal requirements for the University of Maryland System

overview

Economic Well-Being
Child Poverty
Child Support
Births to Teens

Good Health
Low Birthweight Babies
Infant Mortality
Lead Poisoning

Safety
Child Death Rate
Teen Violent Deaths
Child Abuse and Neglect
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests
School Violence

Preparing for Adulthood
Third Grade Reading
On-Time Graduation
High School Program Completion

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Economic Well-Being *Families should be able to feed, clothe, and house their children.*

CHILD POVERTY

The percent of children in poverty is perhaps the most widely used indicator of child well-being. The ability of families to provide basic necessities is key to the physical, intellectual and emotional growth of children. Children who grow up in poor families are more likely to lack basic health care, to suffer from hunger and to live in sub-standard housing amid crime and violence. Poor children are also at greater risk of poor school performance, dropping out of school and early parenthood.

MARYLAND FINDINGS: The percentage of children under the age of 18 who are poor has grown from 10.9% in 1989 to 15% in years 1993. By 1993, one third of poor children lived in homes where one parent worked full time 50 weeks of the year.

COUNTY FINDINGS: In 1989, children were the poorest age group in Maryland. The percent of children living in poverty ranged from 3.7% in Howard County to 32.2% in Baltimore City.

CHILD SUPPORT

It is estimated that one-half of children born today will spend part of their childhood in a single-parent home. Many of these children will be poor, in part due to the failure of an absent parent (usually a father) to pay child support. Obtaining child support starts by establishing paternity and securing a child support order from the court. Only 60% of custodial mothers had a child support order in 1990. Many of the women awarded child support receive either less than the full payment owed or no payment at all. Eight in ten of mothers without a child support order receive no financial support.

MARYLAND FINDINGS: The percentage of child support orders with payment increased slightly between 1994 and 1995 from 32.9% to 35.6% respectively.

COUNTY FINDINGS: Almost all Maryland counties experienced increases in the percentage of paying child support cases between 1993 and 1995. Currently, child support cases in which payment is made ranges from 72.7% in Washington County to 17.1% in Baltimore City. Two suburban counties, Montgomery and Anne Arundel, rank 21st and 23rd in the state.

Good Health *Children should have the physical and mental health care they need to be healthy, secure and strong.*

BIRTHS TO TEENS

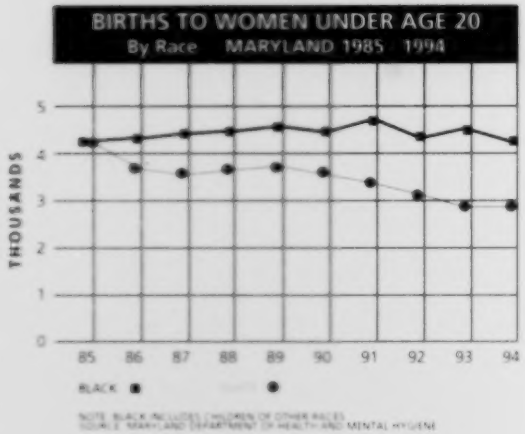
It is clear that early parenting often results in limiting life options for both the child and the parent. Children born to teen mothers will have to overcome high odds to thrive. They are more likely to be born prematurely, have low birthweight and die before their first birthday. They face an increased likelihood of growing up poor and experiencing low academic performance, dropping out of school, and becoming teen parents themselves. Teen parenting doubles the probability of living in poverty. Teen mothers are also more likely to be unmarried and unemployed, and to have dropped out of school. Two in five teen mothers are living in poverty five years after giving birth.

MARYLAND FINDINGS: The proportion of births to teens has fallen in the early 1990s. From 1985-89, 11.4% of births to teens compared to 10.1% from 1990-94.

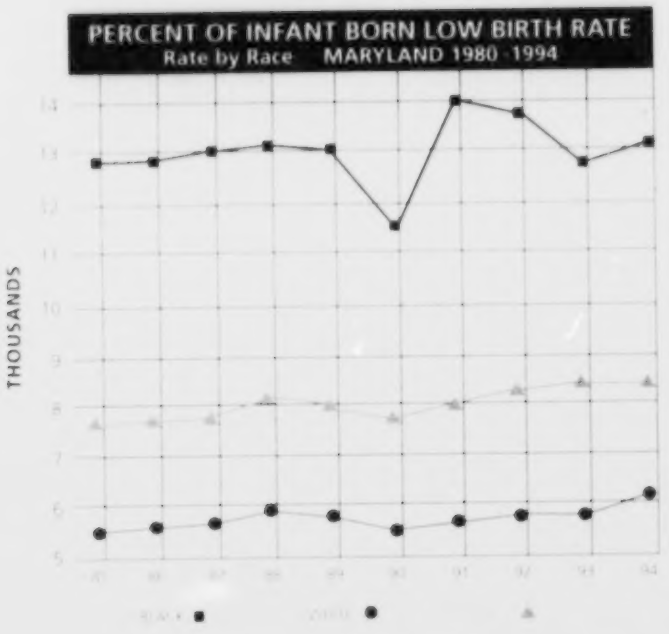
COUNTY FINDINGS: Twenty-one counties had decreases in the percentage of births to teens from 1985-89 to 1990-94. The percent of birth to teens ranged from a low of 3.0% in Howard County to a high of 21% in Baltimore City during the period 1990-94.

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES

The condition of infants is a significant measure of the overall health of a community. Low birthweight and infant mortality rates are considered key indicators of child well-being. A low birthweight infant weighs less than 5.5 pounds (2,500 grams) at birth. Low birthweight babies face increased risk of long-term disabilities and death during their first year. They also have a high probability of experiencing developmental problems. As they grow up, these children face increased risks of visual and hearing impairment, cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, delayed speech and development and learning disabilities. The number of low birthweight babies is not only an indicator of increased risk to the health of the child, but also a reflection of health problems of the mother. Mothers of low birthweight babies often do not receive adequate pre-natal care. Smoking, poor nutrition and drug and alcohol abuse put a mother at risk of giving birth to a low-weight baby. Low birthweight can be viewed as an indicator of the effectiveness of the health care delivery and social service systems to identify pregnant women at risk.



MARYLAND FINDINGS: The number of infants born low birthweight has not declined. From 1990-94, the percent of babies born low birthweight was 8.2% -- up slightly from 7.9% from 1985-89. The number of low birthweight babies rose from 28,734 from 1985-89 to 31,563 from 1990-94.



COUNTY FINDINGS: Only 8 counties experienced improvements in the percentage of babies born with low birthweight from 1985-89 to 1990-94. The Eastern Shore and Baltimore City had the highest percentage of low birthweight infants.

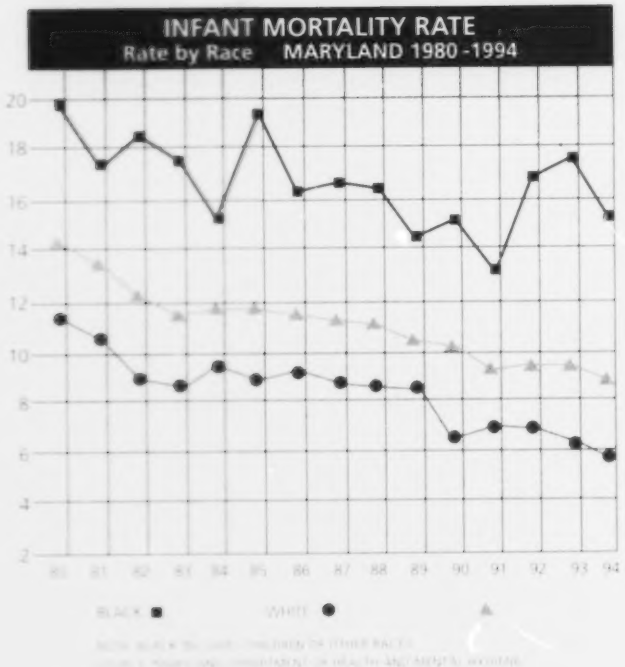
INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate measures the number of children who die before their first birthday, per 1,000 live births. Infant mortality reflects the adequacy of the health care system, the proper nutrition of the mother and the living conditions of the infant. During the first year of life an infant is particularly vulnerable to negative social conditions and surroundings. Children born into poverty are more likely to suffer health problems at an early age.

The major causes of infant death are low birthweight, disorders related to short gestation and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). Birthweight is the strongest indicator of infant survival. Two-thirds of infants who die have low birthweight. There continues to be a wide gap between African-American and white infant mortality rates. An African-American infant in Maryland is more than twice as likely to die in the first year of life as a white infant. Studies reveal that higher infant death rates among African-Americans are the result of higher incidence of low birthweight and poorer survival rates at all birthweights.

MARYLAND FINDINGS: During the periods 1985-89 to 1990-94, infant mortality rates dropped from 11.3 deaths per 1,000 live births to 9.5 deaths, respectively.

COUNTY FINDINGS: Twenty counties across the state experienced a decline in their infant mortality rate between 1985-89 to 1990-94. The highest infant mortality rates in the period 1990-94 were found in Talbot County, Prince George's County and Baltimore City, respectively.



LEAD POISONING

Although lead poisoning is preventable, it remains a pervasive health problem in the United States, with a significant impact on the health of children affected. It is estimated that 57% of all U.S. children live in housing that may contain lead paint or dust hazards. Children are exposed to lead from paint, gasoline and solder from dust, water, food, soil, the air, and from parents' occupations and hobbies. Children are commonly poisoned by ingesting lead contaminated dust while playing or eating. They may also be exposed through tap water with high concentrations of lead.

Children under age six are particularly vulnerable to lead poisoning. Even low doses of lead exposure can cause developmental problems in children, including verbal, perceptual and motor disabilities and inattentiveness. High levels of lead exposure may lead to comas, convulsions and even death.

MARYLAND FINDINGS: The number of children screened for lead poisoning grew from 50,007 in 1992 to 60,853 in 1994. Only 1 in 7 children under the age of 6 in Maryland are screened. The number of children with lead poisoning has also increased. In 1994, there were 1,793 children with lead poisoning — a 12% increase from 1993.

COUNTY FINDINGS: Between 1993 and 1994, just over one-half of Maryland counties had increases in the percentage of children screened for lead poisoning. However, there were only 6 counties where more than 10% of children were screened. Baltimore City and Talbot County had the highest percentage of children screened at 43.1% and 38.9%.

Safety *Children should have caring families, safe homes, schools and streets, free of fear and violence.*

CHILD DEATH RATE

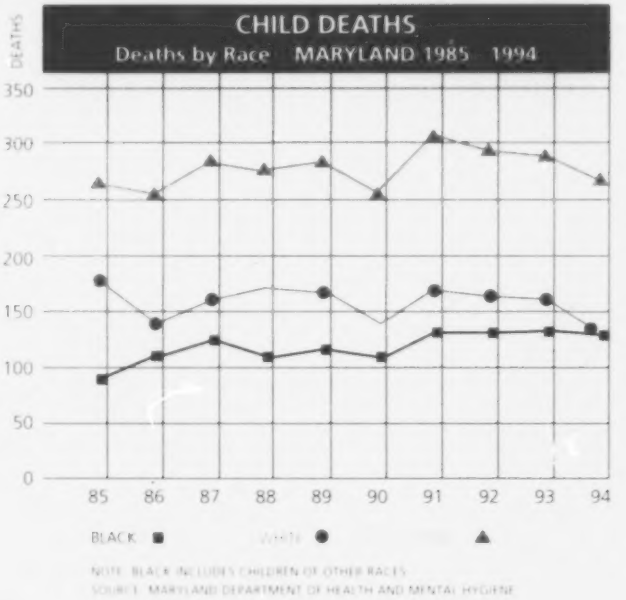
The child death rate is the number of deaths from all illnesses, accidents, homicides and suicides of children ages 1-14, per 100,000. Children's well-being is placed at risk by both health problems and inadequate safety in the home and community. Poor children have higher mortality rates than children from middle and upper income families. Children living in substandard housing and poor neighborhoods are at an increased risk of intentional and non-intentional injuries.

MARYLAND FINDINGS: The primary cause of death for children of ages 1-14 is illness. One-third of child deaths are caused by unintentional injuries. The rate of child death dropped slightly from 31.0 deaths per 100,000 in 1986-89 to a rate of 29.9 in 1990-93.

COUNTY FINDINGS: Only 10 counties had decreases in their child death rates from 1985-89 to 1990-94. From 1990-94, the child death rate ranged from a low of 16 deaths per 100,000 children in Calvert County to a high rate of 82.9 deaths per 100,000 children in Caroline County.

TEEN VIOLENT DEATHS

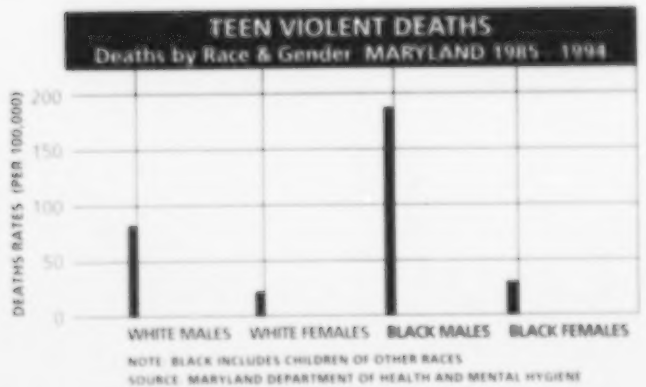
The teen violent death rate is the number of deaths from homicides, suicides and accidents of teens between the ages of 15-19, per 100,000. Many teens engage in high-risk behaviors that threaten their health and safety. Teen homicide and suicide can be viewed as indicators of the level of hopelessness, anger and grief among adolescents.



NOTE: BLACK INCLUDES CHILDREN OF OTHER RACES.
SOURCE: MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE

MARYLAND FINDINGS: In 1993, there was an equal number of teen violent deaths from homicides as from accidents: each accounted for 45% of all such deaths. The rate of violent deaths grew from 60.6 deaths per 100,000 in 1986-89 to a rate of 68.6 in 1990-93. African-American and other race teens are 25 times more likely to die from homicide as white teens. White adolescents are twice as likely as African-American teens to commit suicide.

COUNTY FINDINGS: Violent death rates improved in 13 counties between 1985-89 to 1990-94. During the period 1990-94, teen violent death rates ranged from a low of 33.6 in Montgomery County to a high of 119.6 in Baltimore City.



CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Child abuse is a serious community problem: it reflects society's failure to care, nurture and protect children. Children from all races and classes can be victims of child abuse and neglect. Children are at increased risk of abuse and neglect if their parents or caregivers are coping with multiple problems such as alcohol and substance abuse, poverty, unemployment, domestic violence and homelessness.

Children who are abused and neglected may suffer both short- and long-term social, emotional and physical harm. This harm may manifest itself in low self-esteem, learning disorders, developmental delays, juvenile delinquency and even death.

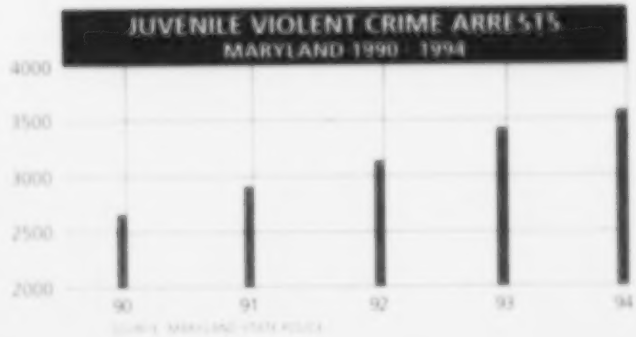
MARYLAND FINDINGS: Between 1990 and 1995 the number of indicated child abuse and neglect investigations dropped 20%, from 9,555 investigations in 1990 to only 7,656 in 1995.

COUNTY FINDINGS: Seventeen counties experienced improvements in child abuse and neglect rates. Rates ranged from 2.1 indicated investigations per 1,000 children in Montgomery County to a rate of 16.2 in Somerset County.

JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS

The juvenile violent crime arrest rate is the number of arrest of youth ages 10-17 for violent offenses — homicide, aggravated assault, forcible rape and robbery — per 10,000.

Poverty, family violence, neglect and abuse place teens at a greater risk of becoming involved in violent crimes. Being arrested for a violent crime is an event with serious ramifications for the future in the life of a teen. This indicator represents a major public policy issue, as policymakers attempt to address the alarming increase of violent crime being perpetrated by and victimizing youth.



MARYLAND FINDINGS: The number of violent crime arrests rose 35% between 1990 and 1994. In 1994, there were 3,369 juvenile arrests for violent crimes. The rate of violent crime arrests increased from 55.9 arrests per 10,000 youth in 1990 to a rate of 70.1 in 1994.

COUNTY FINDINGS: Only five counties experienced declines in juvenile violent crime arrest rates between 1985 and 1994. In 1994, arrests ranged from low rates of 8.6 and 9.4 in Harford and Carroll Counties, to high rates of 182.1 and 120.9 in Baltimore City and Wicomico County, respectively.

JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS
By Age of Cohort MARYLAND 1994

SCHOOL VIOLENCE

The level of school violence is determined by the number of physical attacks against teacher/staff, physical attacks against students, verbal/physical threats against teacher/staff, and verbal/physical threats against students resulting in a suspension and/or expulsion from school.

Violent incidents create an atmosphere of fear and increase the level of stress and anxiety for students. A violent environment in the schools impedes both the learning process and the social development of students. While many violent incidents among children and youth take place on school grounds, in-school fights may also lead to violence outside of school.

MARYLAND FINDINGS: Between the 1992-93 and 1993-94 school years, the number of suspensions for violence related behavior increased 9% from 27,388 to 30,061, respectively. In 1993-94 there were 30.9 suspensions for violence related behavior for every 1,000 public school students.

COUNTY FINDINGS: Between the 1992-93 and 1993-94 school years, 16 counties experienced increases in their suspension rates for violence related behavior. In 1993-94, suspension rates ranged from a low of 19.5 in Montgomery County to a high of 116.1 in Dorchester.

Preparing for Adulthood

Children should learn how to become responsible adults who can advance themselves while being sensitive to others.

THIRD GRADE READING

Third grade reading ability is widely considered an indicator of future academic achievement. Third grade reading ability is determined by the percent of students scoring satisfactory or above on tests given as part of the Maryland School Performance Assessment Program (MSPAP). MSPAP measures school performance in relation to standards for 1996 and Maryland's educational goals for the year 2000. Schools must meet standards for satisfactory performance by 1996 in reading, mathematics, science and social studies. These assessments provide information primarily on school performance rather than individual student performance and focus on students "higher level thinking skills" (i.e. their ability to apply knowledge and skills to solve problems and make decisions). MSPAP assessments are performance-based: students write, sketch and diagram responses to questions and other activities rather than select answers in multiple-choice items.

MARYLAND FINDINGS: The percentage of students who scored satisfactory or above in third grade reading improved from 28.6% in 1992 to 34.1% in 1993.

COUNTY FINDINGS: Between 1992 and 1993, all but one county witnessed improvements in the percentage of students scoring satisfactory or above in third grade reading on the MSPAP. In 9 counties, at least 40% of students scored satisfactory or above.

ON-TIME GRADUATION

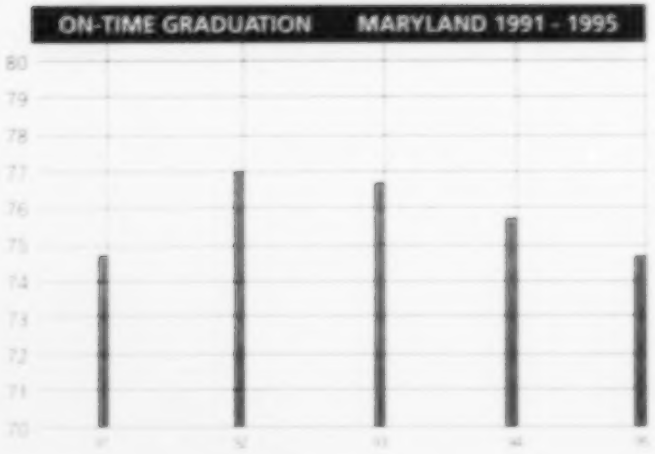
On-time graduation rate is the percentage of students who complete their high school education within four years. This rate does not include those students who drop out of high school and eventually earn their high school diploma or General Equivalency Diploma (GED).

Obtaining a high school diploma indicates that a teen has acquired some minimal basic knowledge and skills. Teens who do not graduate from high school face limited employment opportunities and earn only about 75% as much as high school graduates. In 1992, almost one quarter of non-high school graduates earned less than $5.00 per hour.

Students who have repeated one or more grades are twice as likely to drop out of high school as those students who have never been held back. Regardless of race, poor teens are twice as likely not to complete high school on time.

MARYLAND FINDINGS: Between 1990 and 1993, the percentage of students who graduated on-time increased from 72.8% to 74.8%.

COUNTY FINDINGS: Between 1990 and 1993, 13 counties witnessed improvements in on-time graduation rates. Students who graduated on-time ranged from a low of 39.4% in Baltimore City to a high of 94.2% in Howard County.



HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM COMPLETION

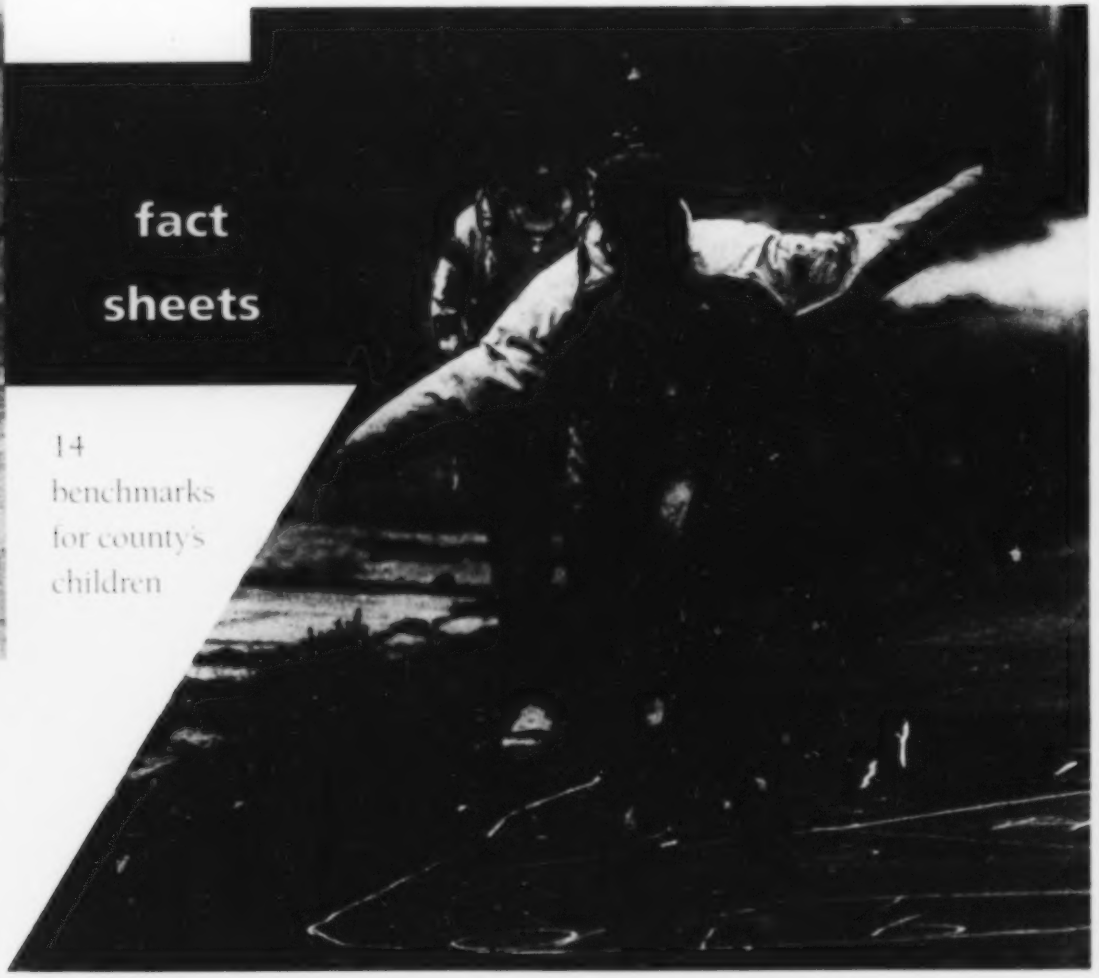
High school program completion reflects the percent of high school graduates who have completed the minimum course requirements for admission to the University of Maryland System. This indicator paints a picture of how well prepared today's youth are to enter the labor force. Jobs in today's economy require high levels of language, math and reasoning skills. More than half of all new jobs created by the end of this century will demand some education beyond high school, and close to one-third will require a college degree. As the 21st century draws nearer, advanced skills and technical knowledge become essential to those seeking a place in the labor force.

MARYLAND FINDINGS: In 1995, just under one-half of high school graduates took minimal course requirements that would qualify them for the University of Maryland system.

COUNTY FINDINGS: Between 1991 and 1995, 15 counties experienced increases in the percent of high school graduates completing the University of Maryland System requirements. In 1995, the percent ranged from a low of 24.8% in Garrett County to a high of 74.9% in Howard County.

fact sheets

14 benchmarks for county's children



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MARYLAND STATE FACTSHEET

State Capitol: Annapolis

14 benchmarks for county children

	THEN			NOW			TREND
	Number	Rate	Base Year	Number	Rate	Current Year	
Economic Well-Being							
Children in Poverty	124,149	10.9%	(1989)	186,942	15%	(1993)	worse
Paying Child Support Cases	82,593	34.1%	(1994)	81,517	33.6%	(1995)	better
Births to Teens	41,682	11.4%	(1985-89)	39,071	10.1%	(1990-94)	better
Good Health							
Low Birthweight Infants (weighing less than 5.5 lbs.)	28,734	7.9%	(1985-89)	31,563	8.2%	(1990-94)	worse
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	3,305	11.3	(1985-89)	3,672	9.5	(1990-94)	better
Children Screened for Lead Poisoning	50,007	11.7%	(1992)	60,853	14.2%	(1994)	better
Safety							
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	1,092	31.0	(1986-89)	1,140	29.9	(1990-93)	better
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	925	60.6	(1986-89)	831	68.6	(1990-93)	worse
Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	9,555	8.2	(1990)	9446	7.6	(1994)	better
Violence Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 students)	27,588	37.5	(1992)	27,465	34.7	(1994)	better
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	2,640	55.9	(1990)	3,569	70.1	(1994)	worse
Preparing for Adulthood							
Third Grade Reading*		28.6%	(1992)		34.1%	(1995)	better
On-Time Graduation Rate		72.8%	(1990)		74.8%	(1995)	better
High School Program Completion**		43.5%	(1991)		49.7%	(1995)	better

* percent of students scoring satisfactory or above on Maryland School Performance Assessment Program test

** percent of students meeting minimal requirements for the University of Maryland System

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Baltimore Urban League, Inc.
Friends of the Family, Inc.
Governor's Office for Children, Youth & Families
Maryland Alliance Against Family Violence
Maryland Association of Resources for Families & Youth
Maryland Business Roundtable for Education
Maryland Committee for Children, Inc.
Maryland Education Coalition
Maryland Food Committee
Mental Health Association of Maryland

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Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE MARYLAND
Children Receiving AFDC (1990/1995)	121,861	152,946	25.5%
Children Enrolled in Medicaid (1990/1995)	144,546	229,428	58.7%
Children/Infants Participating in WIC (1990/1993)	43,277	69,736	61.1%
Students Receiving Free/Reduced-Price Meals (1992/1995)	165,075 .	240,623	45.8%
Department of Juvenile Services Intake Cases (1990/1994)	38,704	47,937	23.9%

State Population (1993)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total State Population*	4,781,468	
Minority Population under age 20 (% of Population under 20)	500,580	37.2%
All Persons under age 20 (% of Total Population)	1,343,872	27.3%
Ages 0 - 4	378,705	
Ages 5 - 9	347,276	
Ages 10 - 14	320,787	
Ages 15 - 19	297,104	

*1990 U.S. Bureau of the Census

Family Economics (1990)

Median Family Income (1989)	$45,034	
Average Income of Married-Couple (1989)	$60,908	
Average Income of Female-Headed Family (1989)	$21,292	
Percent of Income Spent on Day Care (1995) (based on family of 4 - a couple & 2 children ages 1-2 & 3-5)	N.A.	
Weekly Cost of Family Day Care (child 0-2) (1995)	$91.45	
% of Idle Teens (ages 16-19)**		6.4%

** Teens who are not in school, not working and not looking for work

Family Environment (1990)

CHILDREN UNDER 18	NUMBER	PERCENT
With Sole/Both Parent(s) Working	777,014	70.1%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	452,318	73.5%
Living in Single Parent Families	242,132	22.9%
Living in Two-Parent Families	784,129	63.8%
% of Persons 25 yrs.+ High School Grad. or Higher		78.4%
% of Persons 25 yrs.+ College Degree or Higher		26.5%

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership
Advocates for Children and Youth, Inc.
300 Cathedral Street, Suite 500
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410.547.9200 FAX 410.547.8690

ALLEGANY COUNTY FACTSHEET

County Seat: Cumberland

14 benchmarks for county's children

COUNTY RANK 13

	THEN			NOW			TREND	RANK
	Number	Rate	Base Year	Number	Rate	Current Year		
Economic Well-Being								
Children in Poverty	3,049	15.4%	(1979)	3,851	24.0%	(1989)	worse	23
Paying Child Support Cases	1,489	47.4%	(1993)	1630	53.7%	(1995)	better	15
Births to Teens	654	14.9%	(1985-89)	665	15.7%	(1990-94)	worse	19
Good Health								
Low Birthweight Infants (weighing less than 5.5 lbs.)	252	5.8%	(1985-89)	252	5.8%	(1990-94)	same	6
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	41	9.4	(1985-89)	42	9.6	(1990-94)	worse	18
Children Screened for Lead Poisoning	451	8.5%	(1992)	600	11.4%	(1994)	better	3
Safety								
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	15	30.1	(1986-89)	21	40.4	(1990-93)	worse	16
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	20	75.3	(1986-89)	8	36.8	(1990-93)	better	3
Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	196	12.0	(1988)	186	11.0	(1994)	better	21
Violence Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 students)	282	25.6	(1992-93)	223	19.7	(1994-95)	better	2
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	18	24.3	(1988)	30	38.2	(1994)	worse	12
Preparing for Adulthood								
Third Grade Reading*		20.4%	(1992)		30.3%	(1995)	better	19
On-Time Graduation Rate		91.0%	(1990)		90.2%	(1995)	worse	4
High School Program Completion**		29.7%	(1991)		37.7%	(1995)	better	18

* percent of students scoring satisfactory or above in Maryland School Performance Assessment Program test

** percent of students meeting minimal requirements for the University of Maryland System

COUNTY RANK: 1 = best, 24 = worst

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Maryland Education Coalition
Maryland Food Committee
Mental Health Association of Maryland

Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE COUNTY	% CHANGE MARYLAND
Children Receiving AFDC (1990/1991)	2,460	2,360	-3.2%	23.9%
Children Enrolled in Medicaid (1990/1993)	3,623	4,943	60.2%	36.7%
Children/Infants Participating in WIC (1990/1993)	1,044	1,791	8.9%	93.1%
Students Receiving Free/Reduced Price Meals (1992/1993)	4,718	5,301	8.1%	45.9%
Department of Juvenile Justice Intake Cases (1990/1994)	510	716	40.4%	23.9%

County Population (1993)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total County Population*	74,946	1.0%
Minority Population under age 20	450	4.0%
% of Population under age 20		
All persons under age 20	16,337	
Ages 0 - 4	4,426	
Ages 5 - 9	4,747	
Ages 10 - 14	4,736	
Ages 15 - 19	4,428	

* 1990 U.S. Bureau of the Census

Family Environment (1990)

CHILDREN UNDER 18	NUMBER	PERCENT
With Sole/Both Parents Working	8,943	64.3%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	5,430	63.5%
Living in Single Parent Families	3,225	14.7%
Living in Two-Parent Families	11,196	74.3%
% of Persons 25 yrs + High School Grad. or Higher		73.0%
% of Persons 25 yrs + College Degree or Higher		13.9%

Family Economics (1990)

Median Family Income (1989)	$27,929
Average Income of Married-couple (1989)	$38,427
Average Income of Female-Headed Family (1989)	$11,436
Percent of Income Spent on Housing (1993)	23.9%
Based on family of 4 - a couple w/ 2 children ages 6, 2 & 3 yrs.	
Weekly Cost of Family Day Care - child 0-2 yrs. (1993)	$72.93
% of Male Teens (ages 16-19)**	13%

** Teens who are not in school, not working and not looking for work

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership
Advocates for Children and Youth, Inc.
3501 Saul Road, Suite 300
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410 547-9200 FAX 410 547-9266

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY FACTSHEET

County Seat: Annapolis

14 benchmarks for county's children

COUNTY RANK 7

	THEN			NOW			TREND	RANK
	Number	Rate	Base Year	Number	Rate	Current Year		
Economic Well-Being								
Children in Poverty	8,426	8.1%	(1979)	5,746	5.6%	(1989)	better	3
Paying Child Support Cases	6,400	45.0%	(1993)	6,009	39.7%	(1995)	worse	23
Births to Teens	2,932	9.3%	(1983-85)	2,051	7.7%	(1993-94)	better	7
Good Health								
Low Birthweight Infants (weighing less than 5.5 lbs.)	1,608	6.3%	(1983-85)	2,106	6.4%	(1993-94)	worse	11
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	312	9.8	(1983-85)	217	6.6	(1993-94)	better	7
Children Screened for Lead Poisoning	3,210	8.0%	(1992)	2,361	6.7%	(1994)	worse	11
Safety								
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	84	27.4	(1986-88)	83	23.0	(1993-95)	better	8
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	47	53.7	(1986-88)	52	46.0	(1993-95)	better	6
Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	532	5.1	(1993)	982	6.2	(1994)	worse	10
Violence Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 students)	2,971	44.1	(1992-93)	3,444	48.8	(1994-95)	worse	14
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	46	16.6	(1988)	100	21.4	(1994)	worse	6
Preparing for Adulthood								
Third Grade Reading*		33.7%	(1992)		40.4%	(1995)	better	9
On-Time Graduation Rate		71.6%	(1988)		74.3%	(1995)	better	19
High School Program Completion**		42.0%	(1991)		51.8%	(1995)	better	9

* percent of students scoring satisfactory or above in Maryland School Performance Assessment Program test

** percent of students meeting minimal requirements for the University of Maryland System

(All % BY RANK: 1 = best ... 24 = worst)

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Maryland Education Coalition
Maryland Food Committee
Mental Health Association of Maryland

Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE COUNTY	% CHANGE MARYLAND
Children Receiving AFDC (1990/1995)	5,167	6,538	26.9%	25.5%
Children Enrolled in Medicaid (1990/1995)	6,114	11,324	85.2%	58.7%
Children/Infants Participating in WIC (1990/1993)	2,022	3,952	95.5%	61.1%
Students Receiving Free/Reduced-Price Meals (1992/1995)	7,850	10,134	29.1%	45.8%
Department of Juvenile Justice Intake Cases (1990/1994)	2,716	3,931	44.7%	23.9%

County Population (1993)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total County Population* (% of State Population)	427,239	8.9%
Minority Population under age 20	23,304	18.6%
(% of Population Under 20)		
All persons under age 20	122,552	
Ages 0 - 4	33,652	
Ages 5 - 9	31,468	
Ages 10 - 17	29,222	
Ages 15 - 19	28,210	

* 1990 U.S. Bureau of the Census

Family Economics (1990)

Median Family Income (1989)	$49,706	
Average Income of Married-Couple (1989)	$60,607	
Average Income of Female-Headed Family (1989)	$24,668	
Percent of Income Spent on Day Care (1995)		20.6%
(based on family of 4 - a couple w/ 2 children ages 1-2 & 3-5)		
Weekly Cost of Family Day Care (child 0-2) (1995)	$102.25	
% of Idle Teens (ages 16-19)**		3.2%

** Teens who are not in school, not working and not looking for work.

Family Environment (1990)

CHILDREN UNDER 18	NUMBER	PERCENT
With Sole/Both Parent(s) Working	71,910	70.8%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	41,698	73.6%
Living in Single Parent Families	15,668	14.9%
Living in Two-Parent Families	79,141	75.2%
% of Persons 25 yrs + High School Grad. or Higher		81.1%
% of Persons 25 yrs + College Degree or Higher		24.6%

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership
Advocates for Children and Youth, Inc.
300 Cathedral Street, Suite 500
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410 547 9200 FAX 410 547 8690

BALTIMORE CITY FACTSHEET

14 benchmarks for county's children

COUNTY RANK 24

	THEN			NOW			TREND	RANK
	Number	Rate	Base Year	Number	Rate	Current Year		
Economic Well-Being								
Children in Poverty	67,178	32.5%	(1979)	56,249	32.2%	(1989)	better	24
Paying Child Support Cases	20,663	16.2%	(1993)	19,251	17.1%	(1995)	better	24
Births to Teens	15,120	22.4%	(1985-89)	13,690	21.0%	(1990-94)	better	24
Good Health								
Low Birthweight Infants (weighing less than 5.5 lbs.)	8,253	12.2%	(1985-89)	8,765	13.5%	(1990-94)	worse	24
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	1,134	16.8	(1985-89)	950	14.6	(1990-94)	better	24
Children Screened for Lead Poisoning	25,503	37.5%	(1992)	30,647	45.1%	(1994)	better	1
Safety								
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	264	43.7	(1986-89)	293	51.0	(1990-93)	worse	23
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	178	69.7	(1986-89)	220	119.6	(1990-93)	worse	24
Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	3,732	20.7	(1990)	3,569	19.3	(1994)	better	24
Violence Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 students)	5,953	56.3	(1992-93)	1,055[1]	9.3	(1994-95)	better	1
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	1,066	150.7	(1990)	1,289	182.1	(1994)	worse	24
Preparing for Adulthood								
Third Grade Reading*		11.7%	(1992)		12.1%	(1995)	better	24
On-Time Graduation Rate		38.4%	(1990)		39.4%	(1995)	better	24
High School Program Completion**		31.5%	(1991)		30.3%	(1995)	worse	22

* percent of students scoring satisfactory or above in Maryland School Performance Assessment Program test

** percent of students meeting minimal requirements for the University of Maryland System

COUNTY RANK: 1 = best 24 = worst

[1]1994-95 data is an undercount of suspensions

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Mental Health Association of Maryland

Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE COUNTY	% CHANGE MARYLAND
Children Receiving AFDC (1988/1995)	68,779	73,278	6.5%	25.3%
Children Enrolled in Medicaid (1988/1995)*	78,301	95,086	21.4%	58.7%
Children/Infants Participating in WIC (1988/1995)	13,107	20,138	53.8%	61.1%
Children Receiving Free Lunch (1992/1995)	73,880	77,908	5.5%	45.8%
Department of Juvenile Justice Intake Cases (1988/1994)	9,776	14,631	49.7%	23.9%

County Population (1993)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total County Population** (% of State Population)	736,014	13.4%
Minority Population under age 20	146,450	72.8%
(% of Population Under 20)		
All Persons Under age 20	201,157	
Ages 0 - 4	58,325	
Ages 5 - 9	51,945	
Ages 10 - 13	40,430	
Ages 14 - 19	44,457	

** 1990 U.S. Bureau of the Census

Family Economics (1990)

Median Family Income (1989)	$28,217	
Average Income of Married-Couple (1989)	$47,007	
Average Income of Female Headed Family (1989)	$14,713	
Percent of Income Spent on Day Care (1993)		30.7%
(based on family of 4 - a couple w/ 2 children age 3-5 or 5-5)		
Weekly Cost of Family Day Care (child 0-2*) (1993)	$83.93	
% of Idle Teens (ages 16-19)**		14.8%

** Teens who are not in school, not working and not looking for work

Family Environment (1990)

CHILDREN UNDER 18	NUMBER	PERCENT
With Sole/Both Parent(s) Working	104,239	63.1%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	59,351	67.2%
Living in Single Parent Families	73,790	41.0%
Living in Two-Parent Families	63,886	35.5%
% of Persons 25 yrs + High School Grad. or Higher		60.7%
% of Persons 25 yrs + College Degree or Higher		15.5%

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership
The Annie E. Casey Foundation
300 Cathedral Street, Suite 500
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410 547 9200 FAX 410 547 8690

BALTIMORE COUNTY FACTSHEET

County Seat: Towson

14 benchmarks for county's children

COUNTY RANK 8

	THEN			NOW			TREND	RANK
	Number	Rate	Base Year	Number	Rate	Current Year		
Economic Well-Being								
Children in Poverty	10,080	6.5%	(1979)	10,100	6.8%	(1989)	worse	10
Paying Child Support Cases	9,135	62.8%	(1993)	9,345	60.4%	(1995)	worse	5
Births to Teens	3,543	7.6%	(1985-89)	3,366	7.0%	(1990-94)	better	5
Good Health								
Low Birthweight Infants (weighing less than 5.5 lbs.)	3,065	6.6%	(1985-89)	3,506	7.3%	(1990-94)	worse	17
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	418	8.9	(1985-89)	356	7.4	(1990-94)	better	10
Children Screened for Lead Poisoning	7,600	13.5%	(1992)	2,965	5.3%	(1994)	worse	16
Safety								
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	106	23.7	(1986-89)	113	23.0	(1990-93)	better	7
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	93	46.6	(1986-89)	77	48.6	(1990-93)	worse	8
Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	829	3.3	(1990)	728	4.3	(1994)	better	5
Violence Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 students)	1,173	12.9	(1992-93)	3,347	33.7	(1994-95)	worse	10
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	428	70.3	(1990)	694	104.3	(1994)	worse	22
Preparing for Adulthood								
Third Grade Reading*		30.7%	(1992)		37.6%	(1995)	better	13
On-Time Graduation Rate		78.0%	(1990)		83.1%	(1995)	better	9
High School Program Completion**		42.8%	(1991)		47.0%	(1995)	better	12

* percent of students scoring satisfactory or above in Maryland School Performance Assessment Program test

** percent of students meeting minimal requirements for the University of Maryland System

COUNTY RANK: 1 = best 24 = worst

THE MARYLAND KIDS COUNT PARTNERSHIP
Advocates for Children and Youth, Inc.
Baltimore Community Foundation
Baltimore Urban League, Inc.
Friends of the Family, Inc.
Governor's Office for Children, Youth & Families
Maryland Alliance Against Family Violence
Maryland Association of Resources for Families & Youth
Maryland Business Roundtable for Education
Maryland Committee for Children, Inc.
Maryland Education Coalition
Maryland Food Committee
Mental Health Association of Maryland

Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE COUNTY	% CHANGE MARYLAND
Children Receiving AFDC (1988/1993)	8,491	12,328	45.4%	25.5%
Children Enrolled in Medicaid (1988/1993)	9,760	18,157	86.0%	58.7%
Children/Infants Participating in WIC (1990/1993)	3,836	6,934	81.3%	61.1%
Children Receiving Free Lunch (1992/1993)	73,980	77,808	40.8%	43.8%
Department of Juvenile Justice Intake Cases (1988/1994)	5,463	5,785	7.4%	23.9%

County Population (1993)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total County Population* (% of State Population)	692,134	14.5%
Minority Population under age 20	38,241	22.1%
(% of Population Under 20)		
All Persons Under age 20 (% of County Population)	172,934	24.5%
Ages 0 - 4	49,240	
Ages 5 - 9	44,263	
Ages 10 - 14	40,827	
Ages 15 - 19	38,198	

* 1990 U.S. Bureau of Census

Family Economics (1990)

Median Family Income (1989)	$44,502	
Average Income of Married-Couple (1989)	$48,376	
Average Income of Female-Headed Family (1989)	$22,844	
Percent of Income Spent on Day Care (1993)		22.4%
(based on family of 4 - a couple w/ 2 children ages 1-2 & 3-5)		
Weekly Cost of Family Day Care (child 0-2) (1993)	$100.33	
% of Idle Teens (ages 16-19)**		3.1%

** Teens who are not in school, not working and not looking for work

Family Environment (1990)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
CHILDREN UNDER 18		
With Sole/Both Parent(s) Working	99,536	68.2%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	90,830	73.8%
Living in Single Parent Families	27,131	17.9%
Living in Two-Parent Families	109,004	72.2%
% of Persons 25 yrs + High School Grad. or Higher		78.4%
% of Persons 25 yrs + College Degree or Higher		23.0%

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership
Advocates for children and youth
300 Cathedral Street, Suite 300
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410 547 9200 FAX 410 547 8610

CALVERT COUNTY FACTSHEET

County Seat: Prince Frederick

14 benchmarks for county children

COUNTY RANK 4

	1995			1996			TREND	RANK
	Number	Rate	Base Year	Number	Rate	Latest Year		
Economic Well-Being								
Children in Poverty	1,426	12.6%	(1979)	934	8.5%	(1989)	better	7
Paying Child Support Court	1,113	31.0%	(1991)	1,096	30.1%	(1995)	better	13
Births to Teens	304	11.1%	(1985-89)	384	7.9%	(1992-94)	better	6
Good Health								
Low Birthweight Infants (weighing less than 5.5 lbs.)	219	9.0%	(1985-89)	223	9.1%	(1990-94)	better	2
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	27	7.8	(1985-89)	16	4.4	(1990-94)	better	2
Children Screened for Lead Poisoning	90	1.4%	(1992)	143	3.0%	(1994)	better	23
Safety								
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	6	20.4	(1986-90)	6	19.0	(1990-93)	better	2
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	10	63.3	(1986-90)	11	67.9	(1990-93)	better	19
Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	111	7.9	(1992)	70	4.5	(1994)	better	4
Violence Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 students)	206	19.2	(1992-93)	320	27	(1994-95)	worse	5
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	33	17.7	(1992)	32	15.2	(1994)	worse	13
Preparing for Adulthood								
Third Grade Reading*		73.4%	(1993)		83.8%	(1995)	better	3
On-Time Graduation Rate		91.0%	(1990)		87.3%	(1993)	worse	9
High School Program Completers**		87.2%	(1991)		89.2%	(1993)	better	9

* percent of students scoring satisfactory or above on Maryland School Performance Assessment Program test

** percent of students meeting minimal requirements for the University of Maryland System

LEGEND: RANK: 1 = best ... 24 = worst

THE MARYLAND KIDS COUNT PARTNERSHIP
Advocates for Children and Youth, Inc.
Baltimore Community Foundation
Baltimore Urban League, Inc.
Friends of the Family, Inc.
Governor's Office for Children, Youth & Families
Maryland Alliance Against Family Violence
Maryland Association of Resources for Families & Youth
Maryland Business Roundtable for Education
Maryland Committee for Children, Inc.
Maryland Education Coalition
Maryland Food Committee
Mental Health Association of Maryland

Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE (CO. NTY	% CHANGE MARYLAND
Children Receiving AFDC (1988)/(1993)	299	653	26.3%	23.3%
Children Enrolled in Medicaid (1988)/(1993)	1,988	1940	64.1%	38.7%
Children/Infants Participating in WIC (1988)/(1993)	480	369	23.0%	61.1%
Students Receiving Free/Reduced Price Meals (1992)/(1993)	2,416	1,844	85.0%	43.9%
Department of Juvenile Justice Intake Cases (1988)/(1994)	433	880	98.7%	23.9%

County Population (1993)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total County Population/ (% of State Population)	51,372	1.1%
Minority Population (Black Only)	3,430	16.4%
(% of Population Count)		
All Persons Under age 20 (% of County Population)	12,200	24.0%
Ages 0 - 4	4,092	
Ages 5 - 9	4,063	
Ages 10 - 14	4,021	
Ages 15 - 19	3,624	

* (1992) (% Persons of this Category)

Family Environment (1990)

CHILDREN UNDER 18	NUMBER	PERCENT
With Sole/Both Parents Working	10,980	71.3%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	9,940	64.5%
Living in Single Parent Families	1,865	12.1%
Living in Two-Parent Families	13,540	87.9%
% of Persons 25 yrs + High School Grad. or Higher		79.3%
% of Persons 25 yrs + College Degree or Higher		17.9%

Family Economics (1990)

Median Family Income (1989)	$39,844
Average Income of Married Couple (1989)	$51,423
Average Income of Female Headed Family (1989)	$23,809
Percent of Income Spent on Day Care (1993)	12.2%
(based on family of 4 - 2 people at 2 children ages 1-2 yrs.)	
Weekly Cost of Family Day Care (child 2 yrs.) (1993)	$112.00
% of Kids Years (ages birth-18)**	13%

** Teens who are not in school, not working and not looking for work

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership
Advocates for Children and Youth, Inc.
300 Cathedral Street, Suite 400
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410 547-9200 FAX 410 547-9205

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CAROLINE COUNTY FACTSHEET

County Seat: Denton

14 benchmarks for county children

COUNTY RANK 21

	THEN			NOW			TREND	RANK
	Number	Rate	Base Year	Number	Rate	Current Year		
Economic Well-Being								
Children in Poverty	421	14.5%	(1979)	693	13.9%	(1989)	better	12
Paying Child Support Only	893	53.7%	(1985)	868	36.7%	(1993)	better	10
Births to Teens	126	12.7%	(1985-86)	182	15.1%	(1990-94)	better	20
Good Health								
Low Birthweight Infants (weighing less than 5 lbs.)	136	7.4%	(1985-86)	169	8.1%	(1990-94)	worse	20
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	24	13.1	(1985-86)	20	9.0	(1990-94)	better	19
Children Screened for Lead Poisoning	274	11.8%	(1992)	376	9.9%	(1994)	worse	10
Safety								
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	2	34.6	(1986-90)	24	83.0	(1990-93)	worse	24
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	2	63.2	(1986-90)	8	99.0	(1990-93)	worse	23
Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	65	3.6	(1989)	98	7.2	(1994)	worse	17
Violence Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 students)	113	63.7	(1992-93)	260	92.6	(1993-94)	worse	17
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	2	8.7	(1989)	8	28.1	(1994)	worse	7
Preparing for Adulthood								
Third Grade Reading*		29.2%	(1992)		35.2%	(1993)	better	13
On-Time Graduation Rate		66.3%	(1990)		73.9%	(1993)	better	16
High School Progress Completion**		26.3%	(1992)		33.4%	(1993)	better	21

* percent of students scoring satisfactory or above in Maryland School Performance Assessment Program test

** percent of students meeting minimal requirements for the University of Maryland system

(1) S.D. 0458, 1 to first, 24 to worst

THE MARYLAND KIDS COUNT PARTNERSHIP

Advocates for Children and Youth, Inc.
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Baltimore Urban League, Inc.
Friends of the Family, Inc.
Governor's Office for Children, Youth & Families
Maryland Alliance Against Family Violence
Maryland Association of Resources for Families & Youth
Maryland Business Roundtable for Education
Maryland's Committee for Children, Inc.
Maryland Education Coalition
Maryland Food Committee
Mental Health Association of Maryland

Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE COUNTY	% CHANGE MARYLAND
Children Receiving AFDC (1988/1993)	341	803	43.7%	23.5%
Children Enrolled in Medicaid (1988/1993)	672	1,462	117.6%	38.7%
Children/Infants Participating in WIC (1988/1993)	408	740	48.6%	61.1%
Students Receiving Free/Reduced-Price Meals (1992/1993)	1,633	1,978	20.1%	43.8%
Department of Juvenile Justice Intake Cases (1988/1993)	213	401	88.3%	23.9%

County Population (1993)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total County Population* (% of State Population)	27,033	0.6%
Minority Population under age 20	1,747	21.7%
(% of Population Under 20)		
All Persons under age 20* (% of County Population)	8,0710	31.0%
Ages 0 – 4	2,192	
Ages 5 – 9	2,159	
Ages 10 – 14	2,030	
Ages 15 – 19	1,670	

* 1990 U.S. Bureau of the Census

Family Environment (1990)

CHILDREN UNDER 18	NUMBER	PERCENT
With Sole/Both Parent(s) Working	4,869	73.3%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	2,779	76.8%
Living in Single-Parent Families	4,742	19.2%
Living in Two-Parent Families	1,309	80.8%
% of Persons 25 yrs + High School Grad. or Higher		66.9%
% of Persons 25 yrs + College Degree or Higher		10.9%

Family Economics (1990)

Median Family Income (1989)	$32,893	
Average Income of Married Couple (1989)	$41,308	
Average Income of Female Headed Family (1989)	$13,304	
Percent of Income Spent on Day Care (1993)		20.4%
(based on family of 4 – a couple w/ 2 children ages 1-2 yr, 3-5)		
Weekly Cost of Family Day Care – child (0-2) (1993)	$60.64	
% of Idle Teens (ages 16-19)**		13.4%

**Teens who are not in school, not working and not looking for work

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership
Annie E. Casey Foundation and Jacob France Institute
300 Cathedral Street, Suite 300
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410.547.9200 FAX 410.547.8698

CARROLL COUNTY FACTSHEET

County Seat: Westminster

14 benchmarks for county's children

COUNTY RANK 1

	THEN			NOW			TREND	RANK
	Number	Rate	Base Year	Number	Rate	Current Year		
Economic Well-Being								
Children in Poverty	1,317	5.4%	(1979)	1,291	4.0%	(1989)	better	2
Paying Child Support Cases	1,350	54.5%	(1995)	1,476	57.4%	(1995)	better	9
Births to Teens	673	7.4%	(1985-89)	553	5.9%	(1990-94)	better	3
Good Health								
Low Birthweight Infants (weighing less than 5.5 lbs.)	302	5.3%	(1985-89)	477	5.0%	(1990-94)	better	1
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	82	8.9	(1985-89)	48	5.1	(1990-94)	better	3
Children Screened for Lead Poisoning	549	4.7%	(1992)	627	5.4%	(1994)	better	14
Safety								
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	30	32.5	(1986-89)	23	21.3	(1990-93)	better	4
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	47	117.1	(1986-89)	20	59.4	(1990-93	better	11
Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	194	5.9	(1990)	118	3.4	(1994)	better	2
Violence Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 students)	560	24.4	(1992-93)	821	33.5	(1994-95)	worse	9
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	16	11.8	(1990)	14	9.4	(1994)	better	2
Preparing for Adulthood								
Third Grade Reading*		32.0%	(1992)		41.4%	(1995)	better	7
On-Time Graduation Rate		85.8%	(1990)		85.7%	(1995)	worse	7
High School Program Completion**		28.6%	(1991)		53.0%	(1995)	better	7

* percent of students scoring satisfactory or above in Maryland School Performance Assessment Program test

** percent of students meeting minimal requirements for the University of Maryland System

COUNTY RANK: 1 = best ... 24 = worst

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Maryland Committee for Children, Inc.
Maryland Education Coalition
Maryland Food Committee
Mental Health Association of Maryland

Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE COUNTY	% CHANGE MARYLAND
Children Receiving AFDC (1990/1995)	814	1,062	30.5%	25.5%
Children Enrolled in Medicaid (1990/1995)	1,156	2,798	142.0%	58.7%
Children/Infants Participating in WIC (1990/1993)	633	1,032	58.0%	61.1%
Students Receiving Free/Reduced-Price Meals (1992/1995)	1,889	2,246	18.9%	43.8%
Department of Juvenile Justice Intake Cases (1980/1994)	747	1,122	50.2%	23.9%

County Population (1993)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total County Population* (% of State Population)	123,372	2.6%
Minority Population under age 20	1,728	4.5%
(% of Population under 20)		
All Persons under age 20 (% of County Population)	38,485	26.6%
Ages 0 - 4	10,343	
Ages 5 - 9	10,382	
Ages 10 - 14	9,476	
Ages 15 - 19	8,282	

* 1980 U. S. Bureau of Census

Family Economics (1990)

Median Family Income (1989)	$46,491	
Average Income of Married-Couple (1989)	$54,544	
Average Income of Female-Headed Family (1989)	$21,771	
Percent of Income Spent on Day Care (1995)		20.4%
(based on family of 4 - a couple & 2 children ages 1-2 & 3-5)		
Weekly Cost of Family Day Care (child 0-2) (1995)	$93.09	
% of Idle Teens (ages 16-19)**		3.9%

** Teens who are not in school, not working and not looking for work

Family Environment (1990)

CHILDREN UNDER 18	NUMBER	PERCENT
With Sole/Both Parent(s) Working	21,861	68.8%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	12,520	71.7%
Living in Single Parent Families	3,357	10.9%
Living in Two-Parent Families	26,964	82.3%
% of Persons 25 yrs + High School Grad. or Higher		78.3%
% of Persons 25 yrs + College Degree or Higher		19.6%

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership
300 Cathedral Street, Suite 500
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410 547 9200 FAX 410 547 8690

CECIL COUNTY FACTSHEET

County Seat: Elkton

COUNTY RANK 14

	THIS			STATE			TREND	RANK
	Number	Rate	Rate Year	Number	Rate	Current Year		
Economic Well-Being								
Children in Poverty	1,611	9.2%	(1979)	149,9	9.1%	(1989)	better	12
Family Child Support Cases	2,071	53.8%	(1993)	2,164	64.9%	(1993)	better	2
Jobless Rate	902	13.1%	(1993-94)	724	12.8%	(1993-94)	better	17
Good Health								
Low Birthweight Babies (weighing less than 5.5 lbs.)	131	6.4%	(1993-94)	10,8	6.1%	(1993-94)	better	10
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	10	7.4	(1993-94)	9,0	8.7	(1993-94)	worse	14
Children screened for Lead Poisoning	520	4.9%	(1993)	9,0	1.2%	(1993)	worse	24
Safety								
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	11	28.1	(1990-94)	23	20.0	(1990-94)	worse	13
Juvenile Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	22	65.7	(1990-94)	6	42.6	(1990-94)	better	4
Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	139	4.1	(1994)	2,90	10.0	(1994)	worse	20
Violent Arrests (aggravated assault, forcible rape, murder, robbery per 1,000 residents)	774	16.3	(1992-93)	7,96	12.6	(1992-93)	better	10
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	78	44.6	(1994)	29	42.6	(1994)	better	9
Preparing for Adulthood								
Third Grade Reading*		27.4%	(1992)		33.2%	(1993)	better	19
On-Time Graduation Rate		77.6%	(1994)		76.7%	(1993)	better	13
High School Program Completion**		53.0%	(1993)		43.8%	(1993)	better	14

* percent of students scoring satisfactory or above on Maryland School Performance Assessment Program test

** percent of students meeting minimal requirements for the University of Maryland System

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Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE (COUNTY)	% CHANGE (MARYLAND)
Children Receiving AFDC (1988/1989)	1,239	1,662	34.1%	23.9%
Children Enrolled in Medicaid (1988/1989)	3,081	3,529	97.5%	38.2%
Children/Infants Participating in WIC (1988/1989)	736	1,375	84.2%	61.4%
Students Receiving Free/Reduced Price Meals (1992/1993)	2,343	2,963	26.4%	45.8%
Department of Juvenile Justice Intake Cases (1988/1989)	746	721	-3.3%	23.9%

County Population (1993)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total County Population* (% of State Population)	71,347	1.3%
Minority Population under age 20	1,949	7.3%
(% of Population under 20)		
All Persons under age 20 (% of County Population)	22,429	30.4%
Ages 0 - 4	9,027	
Ages 5 - 9	7,908	
Ages 10 - 14	5,226	
Ages 15 - 17	3,316	

* (1990) U.S. Bureau of the Census

Family Economics (1990)

Median Family Income (1989)	$40,420	
Average Income of Married Couple (1989)	$47,252	
Average Income of Female-Headed Family (1989)	$19,243	
Persons of Income Again on Due Care (1989)		10.1%
Based on Family of 4 (couple w/ 2 children ages 8,2 & 1)		
Weekly Cost of Family Day Care/child (0-2) (1993)	$90.00	
Unemployment Rate (1994)		8.4%
% of Idle Teens (ages 16-19)**		9.2%

** Teens who are not in school, not working and not looking for work

Family Environment (1990)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
CHILDREN UNDER 18		
With Wife/Both Parents of Working	12,273	67.4%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	8,742	70.9%
Living in Single Parent Families	3,163	16.2%
Living in Two Parent Families	14,310	73.4%
% of Persons 25 yrs + High School Grad. or Higher		72.2%
% of Persons 25 yrs + College Degree or Higher		12.3%

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership
300 Cathedral Street, Suite 300
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410.547.6200 FAX 410.547.6019

CHARLES COUNTY FACTSHEET

County Seat: La Plata

14 benchmarks for county children

COUNTY RANK 15

	THEN			NOW			TREND	RANK
	Number	Rate	Base Year	Number	Rate	Current Year		
Economic Well-Being								
Children in Poverty	2,630	10.1%	(1979)	1,365	5.4%	(1989)	better	4
Paying Child Support Cases	1,465	46.1%	(1991)	1,406	36.2%	(1993)	better	14
Births to Teens	402	11.2%	(1985-89)	490	10.2%	(1990-94)	better	11
Good Health								
Low Birthweight Babies (weighing less than 5.5 lbs)	44	7.2%	(1985-89)	114	6.6%	(1990-94)	better	13
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)	40	10.3	(1985-89)	63	7.3	(1990-94)	better	13
Children Screened for Lead Poisoning	318	1.4%	(1992)	433	4.4%	(1994)	better	19
Safety								
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	24	27.0	(1988-90)	26	29.0	(1990-92)	worse	12
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	32	64.6	(1988-90)	16	62.9	(1990-92)	worse	12
Substantiated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	223	7.4	(1990)	260	6.4	(1994)	better	12
Violent Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 students)	404	41.5	(1992-93)	1,214	94.8	(1994-95)	worse	19
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	24	27.2	(1988)	44	35.5	(1994)	worse	13
Preparing for Adulthood								
Third Grade Reading*		29.0%	(1992)		29.6%	(1994)	better	17
On-Time Graduation Rate		83.7%	(1990)		81.1%	(1993)	worse	13
High School Dropout Completers**		97.2%	(1991)		93.9%	(1993)	worse	20

* percent of students scoring satisfactory or above on Maryland School Performance Assessment Program test

** percent of students meeting minimal requirements for the University of Maryland System

(-) = N/A or not available (.) = zero

THE MARYLAND KIDS COUNT PARTNERSHIP
Advocates for Children and Youth, Inc.
Baltimore Community Foundation
Baltimore Urban League, Inc.
Friends of the Family, Inc.
Governor's Office for Children, Youth & Families
Maryland Alliance Against Family Violence
Maryland Association of Resources for Families & Youth
Maryland Business Roundtable for Education
Maryland Committee for Children, Inc.
Maryland Education Coalition
Maryland Food Committee
Mental Health Association of Maryland

Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE COUNTY	% CHANGE MARYLAND
Children Receiving AFDC (1990/1995)	1,809	3,012	57.9%	25.9%
Children Enrolled in Medicaid (1992/1995)	2,373	4,340	82.9%	38.2%
Children/Infants Participating in WIC (1990/1995)	1,027	1,660	59.8%	61.1%
Students Receiving Free/Reduced-Price Meals (1992/1995)	1,240	4,509	92.8%	45.8%
Department of Juvenile Justice Intakes (1992/1994)	987	1,321	33.9%	23.9%

County Population (1993)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total County Population / % of State Population	101,154	2.1%
Minority Population under age 25	9,092	29.1%
% of Population under 25		
All Persons under age 25 / % of County Population	34,923	34.5%
Ages 0 - 4	8,260	
Ages 5 - 9	9,136	
Ages 10 - 14	8,020	
Ages 15 - 19	7,443	
Ages 20 - 24	6,064	

Family Economics (1990)

Median Family Income (1989)	$40,224
Average Income of Married-couple Family	$43,363
Average Income of Female-headed Family	$24,132
Percent of Income Spent on Housing	16.7%
Annual Cost of Family Day Care (1995) for 2 Children ages 4 and 8	$4,680
Annual Cost of Family Day Care (1995) for 1 Infant and 1 Preschooler	$6,864
% of Kids Living in Poverty	10.0%
% of Kids with Parents who Lack Sufficient Job Training and Are Struggling to Get Work	30.0%

Family Environment (1990)

CHILDREN UNDER 18	NUMBER	PERCENT
With Two Both Parents Working	21,158	73.9%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	11,999	77.2%
Living in Single Parent Families	4,788	16.1%
Living in Two-Parent Families	21,860	73.6%
% of Persons 25 yrs + High School Grad. or Higher		81.0%
% of Persons 25 yrs + College Degree or Higher		16.2%

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership

300 Cathedral Street, Suite 300
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410.547.9200 FAX 410.547.9505

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DORCHESTER COUNTY FACTSHEET

County Seat: Cambridge

14 benchmarks for county's children

COUNTY RANK 23

	THEN			NOW			TREND	RANK
	Number	Rate	Base Year	Number	Rate	Current Year		
Economic Well-Being								
Children in Poverty	1,418	18.1%	(1979)	1,321	19.5%	(1989)	worse	22
Paying Child Support Cases	1,028	46.1%	(1993)	984	48.1%	(1995)	better	22
Births to Teens	444	21.6%	(1985-89)	385	19.0%	(1990-94)	better	22
Good Health								
Low Birthweight Infants (weighing less than 5.5 lbs.)	190	9.1%	(1985-89)	180	8.9%	(1990-94)	better	21
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	23	10.2	(1985-89)	21	10.4	(1990-94)	worse	21
Children Screened for Lead Poisoning	269	13.1%	(1992)	182	9.2%	(1994)	worse	20
Safety								
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	10	46.6	(1986-90)	8	33.6	(1990-93)	better	14
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	3	55.9	(1986-90)	3	57.1	(1990-93)	worse	13
Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	64	7.8	(1990)	92	12.7	(1994)	worse	23
Violence Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 students)	442	91.8	(1992-93)	491	95.1	(1994-95)	worse	24
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	31	105.3	(1990)	23	68.0	(1994)	better	19
Preparing for Adulthood								
3rd Grade Reading*		15.2%	(1992)		95.1%	(1995)	better	12
On-Time Graduation Rate		78.5%	(1988)		70.5%	(1993)	worse	20
High School Program Completion**		28.2%	(1991)		36.8%	(1995)	better	19

* percent of students scoring satisfactory or above on Maryland School Performance Assessment Program test

** percent of students receiving vocational-technical credentials for the Univ. of Maryland System

(-) or NA = data not available

THE MARYLAND KIDS COUNT PARTNERSHIP

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Maryland Association of Resources for Families & Youth
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Maryland Committee for Children, Inc.
Maryland Education Coalition
Maryland Food Committee
Mental Health Association of Maryland

Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE COUNTY	% CHANGE MARYLAND
Children Receiving AFDC (1990/1993)	1,101	1,243	12.9%	25.3%
Children Covered by Medicaid (1990/1993)	1,300	2,111	62.4%	38.7%
Children/Adults Participating in WIC (1990/1993)	501	776	54.9%	61.1%
Students Receiving Free/Reduced Meals (1992/1993)	1,955	2,274	16.3%	45.8%
Population Receiving Home Health Care (1992/1994)	334	426	20.1%	23.9%

County Population (1993)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total Population	30,236	0.6%
Persons Aged 65 and over	2,977	38.7%
Total Population under 20		
All Persons under age 20 (% of total Population)	7,695	25.5%
Age 0 - 4	2,073	
Age 5 - 9	2,026	
Age 10 - 14	1,947	
Age 15 - 19	1,650	

* (1993 U.S. Bureau of Census)

Family Economics (1990)

Median Family Income (1989)	$30,834	
Average Income of Married Couple (1989)	$43,813	
Average Income of Female Headed Family (1989)	$15,656	
Persons in Poverty *(percent) (1993)		25.3%
Need to Earn (annual) to Support Family of 4 (1 parent age 1-2 & 1-3)		
Weekly Cost of Family Day Care (child 2-5 yrs) (1993)	$60.00	
Teen Births (Ages 10-17)		12.3%

** Persons who are not employed, not working and not looking for work

Family Environment (1990)

CHILDREN UNDER 18	NUMBER	PERCENT
With Sole/Both Parents Working	4,666	72.6%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	2,813	76.3%
Living in Single Parent Families	1,927	27.9%
Living in Two-Parent Families	3,877	56.1%
% of Persons 25 yrs + High School Grad. or Higher		64.7%
% of Persons 25 yrs + College Degree or Higher		10.9%

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership
A project of Associated Black Charities
300 Cathedral Street, Suite 300
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410 547 9200 FAX 410 547 8600

FREDERICK COUNTY FACTSHEET

County Seat: Frederick

14 benchmarks for county's children

COUNTY RANK 5

	THEN			NOW			TREND	RANK
	Number	Rate	Base Year	Number	Rate	Current Year		
Economic Well-Being								
Children in Poverty	2,274	6.7%	(1979)	2,168	5.6%	(1989)	better	6
Paying Child Support Cases	1,726	49.6%	(1983)	1,981	32.6%	(1993)	better	8
Births to Teens	667	4.1%	(1985-86)	872	6.8%	(1990-94)	better	4
Good Health								
Low Birthweight Infants (weighing less than 5.5 lbs.)	610	5.7%	(1985-89)	708	6.0%	(1990-94)	worse	8
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	92	8.5	(1985-89)	79	8.2	(1990-94)	better	5
Children Screened for Lead Poisoning	308	3.6%	(1992)	453	3.2%	(1994)	worse	22
Safety								
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	27	23.6	(1986-88)	36	27.1	(1990-93)	worse	11
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	23	46.6	(1986-88)	18	42.8	(1990-93)	better	5
Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	149	3.8	(1990)	257	5.9	(1994)	worse	9
Violence-Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 students)	1,150	39.8	(1992-93)	1,480	44.2	(1994-95)	worse	12
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	73	43.1	(1990)	104	36.8	(1994)	better	18
Preparing for Adulthood								
Third Grade Reading*		44.4%	(1992)		50.9%	(1995)	better	2
On-Time Graduation Rate		87.3%	(1990)		91.8%	(1995)	better	2
High School Program Completion**		40.6%	(1993)		33.7%	(1995)	better	9

* percent of students scoring satisfactory or above in Maryland School Performance Assessment Program test

** percent of students meeting minimal requirements for the University of Maryland System

COUNTY RANK: 1 = best ... 24 = worst

THE MARYLAND KIDS COUNT PARTNERSHIP

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Baltimore Urban League, Inc.
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Governor's Office for Children, Youth & Families
Maryland Alliance Against Family Violence
Maryland Association of Resources for Families & Youth
Maryland Business Roundtable for Education
Maryland Committee for Children, Inc.
Maryland Education Coalition
Maryland Food Committee
Mental Health Association of Maryland

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Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE COUNTY	% CHANGE MARYLAND
Children Receiving AFDC (1988/1993)	1,282	2,068	61.3%	23.5%
Children Enrolled in Medicaid (1988/1993)	1,611	4,226	162.3%	38.7%
Children/Infants Participating in WIC (1988/1993)	1,224	2,269	84.6%	61.1%
Students Receiving Free/Reduced-Price Meals (1992/1993)	3,630	4,593	26.6%	43.8%
Department of Juvenile Justice Intake Cases (1988/1994)	1,210	1,495	23.6%	23.9%

County Population (1993)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total County Population* (% of State Population)	150,208	3.1%
Minority Population under age 20	4,472	9.3%
(% of Population under 20)		
All Persons under age 20 (% of County Population)	47,300	29.6%
Ages 0 - 4	12,933	
Ages 5 - 9	12,893	
Ages 10 - 14	11,343	
Ages 15 - 19	10,223	

* 1993 U. S. Bureau of Census

Family Economics (1990)

Median Family Income (1989)	$43,847	
Average Income of Married-Couple (1989)	$53,084	
Average Income of Female-Headed Family (1989)	$20,440	
Percent of Income Spent on Day Care (1993)		21.4%
(based on family of 4 - a couple w/ 2 children ages 1-2 & 3-5)		
Weekly Cost of Family Day Care (child 0-2) (1993)	$82.63	
% of Idle Teens (ages 16-19)**		3.8%

** Teens who are not in school, not working and not looking for work

Family Environment (1990)

CHILDREN UNDER 18*	NUMBER	PERCENT
With Sole/Both Parent(s) Working	26,841	70.1%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	15,106	72.7%
Living in Single Parent Families	5,104	12.8%
Living in Two-Parent Families	31,790	80.3%
% of Persons 25 yrs + High School Grad. or Higher		80.4%
% of Persons 25 yrs + College Degree or Higher		22.6%

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership
Advocates for Children and Youth, Inc.
300 Cathedral Street, Suite 500
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410 547-9200 FAX 410 547-8600

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GARRETT COUNTY FACTSHEET

County Seat: Oakland

14 benchmarks for county's children

COUNTY RANK 9

	THEN			NOW			TREND	RANK
	Number	Rate	Base Year	Number	Rate	Current Year		
Economic Well-Being								
Children in Poverty	1,363	17.1%	(1979)	1,401	18.9%	(1989)	worse	21
Paying Child Support Cases	423	61.2%	(1993)	432	64.2%	(1995)	better	3
Births to Teens	283	15.2%	(1985-89)	247	12.1%	(1990-94)	better	16
Good Health								
Low Birthweight Infants (weighing less than 5.5 lbs.)	108	5.8%	(1985-89)	114	5.6%	(1990-94)	better	5
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	19	10.2	(1985-89)	15	7.4	(1990-94)	better	9
Children Screened for Lead Poisoning	45	1.9%	(1992)	158	6.6%	(1994)	better	12
Safety								
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	12	33.5	(1986-89)	10	42.0	(1990-93)	better	19
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	8	84.9	(1986-89)	3	N.A.	(1990-93)	better	2
Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	60	7.9	(1990)	50	6.4	(1994)	better	13
Violence Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 students)	174	34.7	(1992-93)	134	26.3	(1994-95)	better	6
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	8	23.2	(1990)	4	11.0	(1994)	better	3
Preparing for Adulthood								
Third Grade Reading*		35.4%	(1992)		30.1%	(1995)	better	11
On-Time Graduation Rate		92.4%	(1990)		89.6%	(1995)	worse	5
High School Program Completion**		28.3%	(1991)		24.6%	(1995)	worse	24

* percent of students scoring satisfactory or above in Maryland School Performance Assessment Program test

** percent of students meeting minimal requirements for the University of Maryland System

COUNTY RANK: 1 = best, 24 = worst

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Maryland Education Coalition
Maryland Food Committee
Mental Health Association of Maryland

Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE COUNTY	% CHANGE MARYLAND
Children Receiving AFDC (1990/1995)	690	596	-13.6%	25.5%
Children Enrolled in Medicaid (1990/1995)	1,020	2,097	105.6%	58.7%
Children/Infants Participating in WIC (1990/1993)	733	933	27.3%	61.1%
Students Receiving Free/Reduced-Price Meals (1992/1995)	2,048	2,232	9.0%	45.8%
Department of Juvenile Justice Intake Cases (1990/1994)	226	165	-2.7%	23.9%

County Population (1993)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total County Population* (% of State Population)	28,138	0.6%
Minority Population under age 20 (% of Population under age 20)	175	2.0%
All Persons under age 20 (% of County Population)	8,747	27.1%
Ages 0 - 4	2,027	
Ages 5 - 9	2,337	
Ages 10 - 14	2,301	
Ages 15 - 19	2,082	

* 1990 U.S. Bureau of the Census

Family Economics (1990)

Median Family Income (1989)	$26,365	
Average Income of Married-Couple (1989)	$34,132	
Average Income of Female-Headed Family (1989)	$12,776	
Percent of Income Spent on Day Care (1995) (based on family of 4 - a couple & 2 children ages 1-2 & 3-5)		24.4%
Weekly Cost of Family Day Care (child 0-2) (1995)	$64.60	
% of Idle Teens (ages 16-19)**		8.6%

** Teens who are not in school, not working and not looking for work

Family Environment (1990)

CHILDREN UNDER 18	NUMBER	PERCENT
With Sole/Both Parent(s) Working	4,112	56.4%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	2,279	61.1%
Living in Single Parent Families	986	12.9%
Living in Two-Parent Families	6,003	78.8%
% of Persons 25 yrs + High School Grad. or Higher		68.4%
% of Persons 25 yrs + College Degree or Higher		10.9%

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership
Advocates for Children and Youth, Inc.
300 Cathedral Street, Suite 500
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410.547.9200 FAX 410.547.8690

HARFORD COUNTY FACTSHEET

County Seat: Bel Air

14 benchmarks for county's children

COUNTY RANK 6

	THEN			NOW			TREND	RANK
	Number	Rate	Base Year	Number	Rate	Current Year		
Economic Well-Being								
Children in Poverty	4,028	9.0%	(1979)	3,154	6.6%	(1989)	better	8
Paying Child Support Cases	2,247	47.5%	(1993)	2,103	52.6%	(1995)	better	18
Births to Teens	1,155	9.2%	(1985-89)	1,056	7.1%	(1990-94)	better	6
Good Health								
Low Birthweight Infants (weighing less than 5.5 lbs.)	753	6.0%	(1985-89)	954	6.5%	(1990-94)	worse	13
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	119	9.4	(1985-89)	100	6.8	(1990-94)	better	8
Children Screened for Lead Poisoning	985	5.6%	(1992)	938	5.3%	(1994)	worse	15
Safety								
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	34	25.2	(1986-89)	35	21.7	(1990-93)	better	6
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	35	58.1	(1986-89)	29	57.6	(1990-93)	better	10
Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	413	8.5	(1990)	249	4.7	(1994)	better	7
Violence Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 students)	829	25.1	(1992-93)	1,009	30.6	(1994-95)	worse	8
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	44	22.3	(1990)	19	8.6	(1994)	better	1
Preparing for Adulthood								
Third Grade Reading*		37.2%	(1992)		43.2%	(1995)	better	5
On-Time Graduation Rate		76.7%	(1990)		80.1%	(1995)	better	12
High School Program Completion**		24.4%	(1991)		64.6%	(1995)	better	2

* percent of students scoring satisfactory or above in Maryland School Performance Assessment Program test

** percent of students meeting minimal requirements for the University of Maryland System

COUNTY RANK: 1 = best 24 = worst

THE MARYLAND KIDS COUNT PARTNERSHIP
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Maryland Food Committee
Mental Health Association of Maryland

Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE COUNTY	% CHANGE MARYLAND
Children Receiving AFDC (1990/1995)	1,837	3,206	74.5%	25.5%
Children Enrolled in Medicaid (1990/1995)	2,501	5,659	126.3%	38.7%
children/Infants Participating in WIC (1990/1993)	1,487	2,331	56.8%	61.1%
Students Receiving Free/Reduced-Price Meals (1992/1993)	4,853	6,205	27.9%	45.8%
Department of Juvenile Justice Intake Cases (1990/1994)	1,060	1312	23.8%	23.9%

County Population (1993)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total County Population* (% of State Population)	182,132	3.9%
Minority Population under age 20	7,193	14.7%
(% of Population under 20)		
All Persons under age 20 (% of County Population)	38,485	26.8%
Ages 0 - 4	10,345	
Ages 5 - 9	10,382	
Ages 10 - 14	9,476	
Ages 15 - 19	8,282	

* 1990 U.S. Bureau of the Census

Family Economics (1990)

Median Family Income (1989)	$45,923	
Average Income of Married-Couple (1989)	$54,360	
Average Income of Female-Headed Family (1989)	$18,639	
Percent of Income Spent on Day Care (1993)		21.1%
(based on family of 4 - a couple & 2 children ages 1-2 & 3-5)		
Weekly Cost of Family Day Care (child 0-2) (1995)	$95.86	
% of Idle Teens (ages 16-19)**		3.3%

** Teens who are not in school, not working and not looking for work

Family Environment (1990)

CHILDREN UNDER 18	NUMBER	PERCENT
With Sole/Both Parent(s) Working	31,383	66.2%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	18,164	70.1%
Living in Single Parent Families	6,630	13.6%
Living in Two-Parent Families	38,779	79.5%
% of Persons 25 yrs + High School Grad. or Higher		81.6
% of Persons 25 yrs + College Degree or Higher		21.5%

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership
Advocates for Children and Youth, Inc.
300 Cathedral Street, Suite 500
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410.547.9200 FAX 410.547.8690

HOWARD COUNTY FACTSHEET

County Seat: Ellicott City

14 benchmarks for county's children

COUNTY RANK 2

	THEN			NOW			TREND	RANK
	Number	Rate	Base Year	Number	Rate	Current Year		
Economic Well-Being								
Children in Poverty	1,424	4.9%	(1979)	1,762	3.7%	(1989)	better	1
Paying Child Support Cases	1,197	46.8%	(1983)	1,336	50.8%	(1995)	better	19
Births to Teens	363	4.3%	(1985-89)	495	3.0%	(1990-94)	better	1
Good Health								
Low Birthweight Infants (weighing less than 5.5 lbs.)	704	5.2%	(1985-89)	879	5.4%	(1990-94)	better	3
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	83	6.3	(1985-89)	63	4.8	(1990-94)	better	1
Children screened for Lead Poisoning	450	2.5%	(1992)	677	3.7%	(1994)	better	21
Safety								
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	33	25.1	(1986-88)	32	19.3	(1990-93)	better	3
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	20	37.0	(1986-89)	23	31.8	(1990-93)	worse	9
Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	212	4.4	(1988)	242	4.3	(1994)	worse	6
Violence Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 students)	642	19.3	(1982-83)	1030	28.3	(1994-95)	worse	7
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	24	12.4	(1988)	69	31.7	(1994)	worse	16
Preparing for Adulthood								
Third Grade Reading*		38.8%	(1992)		41.1%	(1995)	better	2
On-Time Graduation Rate		94.1%	(1990)		94.2%	(1995)	better	1
High School Program Completion**		69.4%	(1991)		74.9%	(1995)	better	1

* percent of students scoring satisfactory or above in Maryland School Performance Assessment Program test

** percent of students meeting minimal requirements for the University of Maryland System

COUNTY RANK: 1 = best, 24 = worst

THE MARYLAND KIDS COUNT PARTNERSHIP

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Maryland Food Committee
Mental Health Association of Maryland

Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE COUNTY	% CHANGE MARYLAND
Children Receiving AFDC (1990/1995)	1,049	1,785	70.2%	25.5%
Children Enrolled in Medicaid (1990/1995)	1,346	3,238	140.6%	58.7%
Children/Infants Participating in WIC (1990/1993)	635	1,054	66.0%	61.1%
Students Receiving Free/Reduced-Price Meals (1992/1994)	1858	2,979	60.3%	45.8%
Department of Juvenile Justice Intake Cases (1990/1994)	825	1,049	5.2%	23.9%

County Population (1993)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total County Population* (% of State Population)	187,328	3.9%
Minority Population under age 20	12,250	21.8%
(% of Population under 20)		
All Persons under age 20 (% of County Population)	56,238	28.1%
Ages 0 - 4	16,452	
Ages 5 - 9	15,134	
Ages 10 - 14	13,692	
Ages 15 - 19	10,980	

* U. S. Bureau of the Census

Family Economics (1990)

Median Family Income (1989)	$61,088	
Average Income of Married-Couple (1989)	$74,221	
Average Income of Female-Headed Family (1989)	$28,054	
Percent of Income Spent on Day Care (1995)		20.2%
(based on family of 4 - a couple & 2 children ages 1-2 & 3-5)		
Weekly Cost of Family Day Care (child 0-2) (1995)	$126.92	
% of Idle Teens (ages 16-19)**		3.2%

** Teens who are not in school, not working and not looking for work

Family Environment (1990)

CHILDREN UNDER 18	NUMBER	PERCENT
With Sole/Both Parent(s) Working	34,783	73.2%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	20,233	76.2%
Living in Single Parent Families	6,155	12.7%
Living in Two-Parent Families	39,888	82.3%
% of Persons 25 yrs + High School Grad. or Higher		91.1%
% of Persons 25 yrs + College Degree or Higher		46.9%

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership
Advocates for Children and Youth, Inc.
300 Cathedral Street, Suite 300
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410 547 9200 FAX 410 547 8690

KENT COUNTY FACTSHEET

County Seat: Chestertown

14 benchmarks for county's children

COUNTY RANK 12

	THEN			NOW			TREND	RANK
	Number	Rate	Base Year	Number	Rate	Current Year		
Economic Well-Being								
Children in Poverty	554	13.9%	(1979)	492	13.7%	(1989)	better	16
Paying Child Support Cases	461	51.7%	(1993)	456	60.5%	(1995)	better	6
Births to Teens	124	11.5%	(1985-89)	127	11.1%	(1990-94)	better	13
Good Health								
Low Birthweight Infants (weighing less than 5.5 lbs.)	69	6.4%	(1985-89)	82	7.2%	(1990-94)	worse	16
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	9	8.3	(1985-89)	6	5.2	(1990-94)	better	4
Children Screened for Lead Poisoning	374	28.1%	(1992)	106	18.0%	(1994)	worse	7
Safety								
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	3	N.A.	(1986-89)	5	40.8	(1990-93)	worse	18
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	4	69.0	(1986-89)	5	100.3	(1990-93)	worse	21
Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	15	3.9	(1990)	24	6.2	(1994)	worse	11
Violence Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 students)	119	47.4	(1992-93)	121	43.3	(1994-95)	better	11
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	0	0.0	(1990)	7	42.9	(1994)	worse	14
Preparing for Adulthood								
Third Grade Reading*		44.2%	(1992)		39.8%	(1995)	worse	10
On-Time Graduation Rate		76.1%	(1990)		66.3%	(1995)	worse	22
High School Program Completion**		38.9%	(1991)		50.0%	(1995)	better	10

* percent of students scoring satisfactory or above in Maryland School Performance Assessment Program test

** percent of students meeting minimal requirements for the University of Maryland System

COUNTY RANK: 1 = best 24 = worst

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Maryland Alliance Against Family Violence
Maryland Association of Resources for Families & Youth
Maryland Business Roundtable for Education
Maryland Committee for Children, Inc.
Maryland Education Coalition
Maryland Food Committee
Mental Health Association of Maryland

Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE COUNTY	% CHANGE MARYLAND
Children Receiving AFDC (1988/1993)	266	323	21.4%	25.3%
Children Enrolled in Medicaid (1988/1993)	340	719	111.5%	58.7%
Children/Infants Participating in WIC (1988/1993)	323	448	38.7%	61.1%
Students Receiving Free/Reduced-Price Meals (1992/1993)	721	975	35.2%	43.8%
Department of Juvenile Justice Intake Cases (1988/1884)	173	197	13.9%	23.9%

County Population (1993)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total County Population* (% of State Population)	17,842	0.4%
Minority Population under age 20	1,319	28.2%
(% of Population under 20)		
All Persons under age 20 (% of County Population)	4,681	25.5%
Ages 0 - 4	1,183	
Ages 5 - 9	1,132	
Ages 10 - 14	1,077	
Ages 15 - 19	1,289	

* 1990 U. S. Bureau of the Census

Family Economics (1990)

Median Family Income (1989)	$33,231	
Average Income of Married-Couple (1989)	$46,068	
Average Income of Female-Headed Family (1989)	$15,308	
Percent of Income Spent on Day Care (1993)		20.2%
(based on family of 4 - a couple & 2 children ages 1-2 & 3-5)		
Weekly Cost of Family Day Care (child 0-2) (1993)	$63.49	
% of Idle Teens (ages 16-19)**		4.3%

** Teens who are not in school, not working and not looking for work

Family Environment (1990)

CHILDREN UNDER 18	NUMBER	PERCENT
With Sole/Both Parent(s) Working	2,363	73.2%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	1,469	76.9%
Living in Single Parent Families	728	19.1%
Living in Two-Parent Families	2,497	63.6%
% of Persons 25 yrs.+ High School Grad. or Higher		71.4%
% of Persons 25 yrs.+ College Degree or Higher		16.9%

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership
Advocates for Children and Youth, Inc.
300 Cathedral Street, Suite 500
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410 547 9200 FAX 410 547 8690

MONTGOMERY COUNTY FACTSHEET

County Seat: Rockville

14 benchmarks for county's children

COUNTY RANK 3

	THEN			NOW			TREND	RANK*
	Number	Rate	Base Year	Number	Rate	Current Year		
Economic Well-Being								
Children in Poverty	7,388	4.9%	(1979)	8,580	4.9%	(1989)	same	3
Paying Child Support Cases	5,605	48.3%	(1993)	5,739	48.7%	(1995)	better	21
Births to Teens	2,482	4.3%	(1985-89)	2,672	4.3%	(1990-94)	same	2
Good Health								
Low Birthweight Infants (weighing less than 5.5 lbs)	1,473	6.1%	(1985-89)	3,857	6.2%	(1990-94)	worse	9
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	510	8.9	(1985-89)	471	7.6	(1990-94)	better	13
Children Screened for Lead Poisoning	1,601	2.4%	(1992)	5,564	5.2%	(1994)	better	17
Safety								
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	121	22.8	(1986-89)	127	21.4	(1990-93)	better	5
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	86	41.1	(1986-89)	57	33.6	(1990-93	better	1
Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	514	2.9	(1993)	537	2.8	(1994)	better	1
Violence Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 students)	2,141	19.8	(1992-93)	2,404	20.5	(1994-95)	worse	3
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	157	22.2	(1988)	151	19.3	(1994)	better	5
Preparing for Adulthood								
Third Grade Reading*		41.6%	(1992)		43.8%	(1995)	better	4
On-Time Graduation Rate		90.4%	(1990)		90.3%	(1995)	worse	3
High School Program Completion**		60.5%	(1991)		63.6%	(1995)	better	3

* percent of students scoring satisfactory or above in Maryland School Performance Assessment Program test

** percent of students meeting minimal requirements for the University of Maryland System

COUNTY RANK: 1 = best ... 24 = worst

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Maryland Alliance Against Family Violence
Maryland Association of Resources for Families & Youth
Maryland Business Roundtable for Education
Maryland Committee for Children, Inc
Maryland Education Coalition
Maryland Food Committee
Mental Health Association of Maryland

Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE COUNTY	% CHANGE MARYLAND
Children Receiving AFDC (1990/1995)	5,788	8,403	89.0%	25.3%
Children Enrolled in Medicaid (1990/1995)	7,190	14,617	119.7%	58.7%
Children/Infants Participating in WIC (1990/1993)	3,983	6,39-	60.5%	61.1%
Students Receiving Free/Reduced-Price Meals (1992/1995)	18,230	24,492	47.2%	45.8%
Department of Juvenile Services Intake Cases (1990/1994)	4,063	5,279	5.4%	23.9%

County Population (1993)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total County Population* (% of State Population)	757,027	15.8%
Minority Population under age 20	73,316	36.3%
(% of Population under 20)		
All Persons under age 20 (% of County Population)	201,955	25.9%
Ages 0 - 4	60,571	
Ages 5 - 9	52,720	
Ages 10 - 14	47,723	
Ages 15 - 19	40,941	

* 1990 U.S. Bureau of the Census

Family Economics (1990)

Median Family Income (1989)	$61,988	
Average Income of Married-Couple (1989)	$83,389	
Average Income of Female-Headed Family (1989)	$29,883	
Percent of Income Spent on Day Care (1995)		20.6%
(based on family of 4 - a couple & 2 children ages 1-2 & 3-5)		
Weekly Cost of Family Day Care (child 0-2) (1995)	$127.50	
% of Idle Teens (ages 16-19)**		3.0%

** Teens who are not in school, not working and not looking for work

Family Environment (1990)

CHILDREN UNDER 18	NUMBER	PERCENT
With Sole/Both Parent(s) Working	120,844	70.2%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	71,604	73.8%
Living in Single Parent Families	25,450	14.3%
Living in Two-Parent Families	141,488	79.4%
% of Persons 25 yrs + High School Grad. or Higher		14.3%
% of Persons 25 yrs + College Degree or Higher		79.4%

kids count

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership
Advocates for Children and Youth, Inc.
300 Cathedral Street, Suite 500
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410.547.9200 FAX 410.547.8690

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY FACTSHEET

County Seat: Upper Marlboro

14 benchmarks for county's children

COUNTY RANK 19

	THEN			NOW			TREND	RANK
	Number	Rate	Base Year	Number	Rate	Current Year		
Economic Well-Being								
Children in Poverty	14,807	7.8%	(1979)	11,500	6.6%	(1989)	better	9
Paying Child Support Cases	15,389	59.4%	(1993)	15,358	33.1%	(1995)	worse	16
Births to Teens	6,639	10.9%	(1985-89)	6,608	10.0%	(1990-94)	better	10
Good Health								
Low Birthweight Infants (weighing less than 5.5 lbs.)	5,560	9.1%	(1985-89)	6,372	9.6%	(1990-94)	worse	22
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	795	13.1	(1985-89)	898	13.6	(1990-94)	worse	23
Children Screened for Lead Poisoning	4,091	6.2%	(1992)	4,189	6.4%	(1994)	better	13
Safety								
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	175	31.6	(1986-89)	159	27.0	(1990-93)	better	10
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	168	66.6	(1986-89)	193	96.9	(1990-93)	worse	20
Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	1,228	7.2	(1990)	1,380	7.1	(1994)	better	16
Violence Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 students)	5,193	46.8	(1992-93)	5,662	47.8	(1994-95)	worse	13
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	473	64.9	(1990)	679	86.6	(1994)	worse	20
Preparing for Adulthood								
Third Grade Reading*		19.4%	(1992)		24.3%	(1995)	better	22
On-Time Graduation Rate		71.8%	(1990)		74.4%	(1995)	better	18
High School Program Completion**		45.6%	(1991)		44.5%	(1995)	worse	13

* percent of students scoring satisfactory or above in Maryland School Performance Assessment Program test

** percent of students meeting minimal requirements for the University of Maryland System

COUNTY RANK: 1 = best 24 = worst

THE MARYLAND KIDS COUNT PARTNERSHIP
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Maryland Association of Resources for Families & Youth
Maryland Business Roundtable for Education
Maryland Committee for Children, Inc
Maryland Education Coalition
Maryland Food Committee
Mental Health Association of Maryland

Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE COUNTY	% CHANGE MARYLAND
Children Receiving AFDC (1990/1993)	11,578	21,877	89.0%	25.3%
Children Enrolled in Medicaid (1990/1993)	13,752	28,717	119.7%	58.7%
Children/Infants Participating in WIC (1990/1993)	4,224	9,540	125.9%	61.1%
Students Receiving Free/Reduced-Price Meals (1992/1993)	31,943	47,011	47.2%	43.8%
Department of Juvenile Justice Intake Cases (1990/1994)	5,483	5,779	5.4%	23.9%

County Population (1993)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total County Population* (% of State Population)	729,268	15.3%
Minority Population under age 20	147,631	70.3%
(% of Population under 20)		
All Persons under age 20 (% of county Population)	210,053	28.0%
Ages 0 – 4	59,153	
Ages 5 – 9	51,800	
Ages 10 – 14	49,412	
Ages 15 – 19	49,688	

* 1990 U.S. Bureau of the Census

Family Economics (1990)

Median Family Income (1989)	$48,871	
Average Income of Married-Couple (1989)	$57,358	
Average Income of Female-Headed Family (1989)	$27,462	
Percent of Income spent on Day Care (1993)		20.4%
(based on family of 4 – a couple & 2 children ages 1-2 & 3-5)		
Weekly Cost of Family Day Care (child 0-2) (1993)	$97.78	
% of Idle Teens (ages 16-19)**		4.8%

** Teens who are not in school, not working and not looking for work

Family Environment (1990)

CHILDREN UNDER 18	NUMBER	PERCENT
With Sole/Both Parents) Working	133,273	79.1%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	78,977	82.3%
Living in Single Parent Families	42,340	23.9%
Living in Two-Parent Families	100,404	61.3%
% of Persons 25 yrs + High School Grad. or Higher		83.2%
% of Persons 25 yrs + College Degree or Higher		25.3%

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A Project of The Annie E. Casey Foundation
300 Cathedral Street, Suite 500
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410-547-9200 FAX 410-547-8690

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QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY FACTSHEET

County Seat: Centreville

14 benchmarks for county's children

COUNTY RANK 10

	THEN			NOW			TREND	RANK
	Number	Rate	Base Year	Number	Rate	Current Year		
Economic Well-Being								
Children in Poverty	396	11.1%	(1979)	613	7.5%	(1989)	better	11
Paying Child Support Cases	634	51.4%	(1993)	503	36.7%	(1995)	better	11
Births to Teens	241	10.8%	(1985-89)	223	9.9%	(1990-94)	better	9
Good Health								
Low Birthweight Infants (weighing less than 5.5 lbs.)	136	6.1%	(1985-89)	124	5.9%	(1990-94)	better	4
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	16	7.2	(1985-89)	14	6.2	(1990-94)	better	6
Children Screened for Lead Poisoning	279	9.5%	(1992)	138	4.7%	(1994)	worse	18
Safety								
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	10	43.4	(1986-89)	11	40.8	(1990-93)	better	17
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	11	114.9	(1986-89)	6	75.5	(1990-93)	better	16
Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	42	5.0	(1988)	35	4.1	(1994)	better	3
Violence Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 children)	284	30.6	(1992-93)	293	40	(1994-95)	better	15
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	3	23.2	(1988)	10	27.4	(1994)	worse	8
Preparing for Adulthood								
Third Grade Reading*		40.9%	(1992)		41.7%	(1995)	better	6
On-Time Graduation Rate		77.4%	(1990)		79.5%	(1995)	better	13
High School Program Completion**		40.7%	(1991)		38.1%	(1995)	worse	16

* percent of students scoring satisfactory or above in Maryland School Performance Assessment Program test

** percent of students meeting minimal requirements for the University of Maryland System

COUNTY RANK: 1 = best, 24 = worst

THE MARYLAND KIDS COUNT PARTNERSHIP

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Maryland Committee for Children, Inc.
Maryland Education Coalition
Maryland Food Committee
Mental Health Association of Maryland

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Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE COUNTY	% CHANGE MARYLAND
Children Receiving AFDC (1990/1995)	429	473	10.3%	23.3%
Children Enrolled in Medicaid (1990/1995)	571	1,041	82.3%	38.7%
Children/Infants Participating in WIC (1990/1995)	331	461	45.1%	61.1%
Students Receiving Free/Reduced Price Meals (1992/1995)	1,121	1,231	9.9%	43.8%
Department of Juvenile Justice Intake Cases (1990/1995)	232	297	28.0%	23.9%

County Population (1995)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total County Population* (% of State Population)	33,953	0.7%
Minority Population under age 20	1,350	14.2%
(% of Population under 20)		
All Persons under age 20 (% of County Population)	9,515	27.1%
Ages 0 - 4	2,627	
Ages 5 - 9	2,636	
Ages 10 - 14	2,378	
Ages 15 - 19	1,854	

* 1990 U. S. Bureau of the Census

Family Economics (1990)

Median Family Income (1989)	$43,171	
Average Income of Married-Couple (1989)	$52,784	
Average Income of Female-Headed Family (1989)	$18,704	
Percent of Income Spent on Day Care (1995)		17.9%
(based on family of 4 - a couple w/ 2 children ages 1-2 & 3-5)		
Weekly Cost of Family Day Care (child 0-2) (1995)	$74.10	
% of Idle Teens (ages 16-19)**		8.0%

** Teens who are not in school, not working and not looking for work

Family Environment (1990)

CHILDREN UNDER 18	NUMBER	PERCENT
With Sole/Both Parent(s) Working	5,644	73.2%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	5,218	73.9%
Living in Single Parent Families	1,205	14.4%
Living in Two-Parent Families	6,273	75.2%
% of Persons 25 yrs. + High School Grad. or Higher		76.8%
% of Persons 25 yrs. + College Degree or Higher		19.9%

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership
Advocates for Children and Youth, Inc.
300 Cathedral Street, Suite 500
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410 547 9200 FAX 410 547 8690

SAINT MARY'S COUNTY FACTSHEET

County Seat: Leonardtown

14 benchmarks for county's children

COUNTY RANK 16

	THEN			NOW			TREND	RANK
	Number	Rate	Base Year	Number	Rate	Current Year		
Economic Well-Being								
Children in Poverty	2,453	12.6%	(1979)	2,111	10.0%	(1989)	better	13
Paying Child Support Cases	1,526	51.3%	(1993)	1,509	-- 56.7%	(1995)	better	12
Births to Teens	747	11.8%	(1985-89)	676	10.3%	(1990-94)	better	12
Good Health								
Low Birthweight Infants (weighing less than 5.5 lbs.)	446	7.1%	(1985-89)	433	6.6%	(1990-94)	better	14
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	88	9.3	(1985-89)	58	9.0	(1990-94)	better	16
Children Screened for Lead Poisoning	846	10.4%	(1992)	566	7.0%	(1994)	worse	9
Safety								
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	25	38.4	(1986-89)	34	48.6	(1990-93)	worse	22
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	15	54.2	(1986-89)	10	46.1	(1990-93)	better	7
Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	201	9.3	(1990)	126	5.7	(1994)	better	8
Violence Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 students)	642	51.0	(1992-93)	763	93.7	(1994-95)	worse	23
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	45	52.6	(1990)	39	42.9	(1994)	better	13
Preparing for Adulthood								
Third Grade Reading*		24.7%	(1992)		41.1%	(1995)	better	8
On-Time Graduation Rate		76.4%	(1990)		68.6%	(1995)	worse	21
High School Program Completion**		33.7%	(1991)		38.0%	(1995)	better	17

* percent of students scoring satisfactory or above in Maryland School Performance Assessment Program test

** percent of students meeting minimal requirements for the University of Maryland System

COUNTY RANK 1 = best 24 = worst

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Maryland Food Committee
Mental Health Association of Maryland

Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE COUNTY	% CHANGE MARYLAND
Children Receiving AFDC (1988/1993)	1,205	1,766	47.2%	23.5%
Children Enrolled in Medicaid (1988/1995)	1,974	3,252	106.6%	58.7%
Children/Infants Participating in WIC (1988/1995)	1,121	1,541	36.7%	61.1%
Students Receiving Free/Reduced-Price Meals (1992/1995)	2,769	3,533	27.8%	43.8%
Department of Juvenile Justice Intake Cases (1988/1994)	466	853	64.2%	23.9%

County Population (1993)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total County Population* (% of State Population)	73,974	1.6%
Minority Population under age 20	4,970	19.3%
(% of Population under 20)		
All Persons under age 25 (% of County Population)	23,443	32.0%
Ages 0 - 4	7,372	
Ages 5 - 9	6,616	
Ages 10 - 14	6,024	
Ages 15 - 19	3,432	

* 1990 U. S. Bureau of the Census

Family Economics (1990)

Median Family Income (1989)	$40,758	
Average Income of Married-Couple (1989)	$46,589	
Average Income of Female-Headed Family (1989)	$19,426	
Percent of Income Spent on Day Care (1993)		19.6%
(based on family of 4 - a couple w/ 2 children ages 1-2 & 3-5)		
Weekly Cost of Family Day Care (child 0-2) (1993)	$72.36	
% of Idle Teens (ages 16-19)**		8.1%

** Teens who are not in school, not working and not looking for work

Family Environment (1990)

CHILDREN UNDER 18	NUMBER	PERCENT
With Sole/Both Parents Working	13,872	66.7%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	7,611	71.2%
Living in Single Parent Families	3,080	14.3%
Living in Two-Parent Families	16,620	77.1%
% of Persons 25 yrs + High School Grad. or Higher		77.1%
% of Persons 25 yrs + College Degree or Higher		16.8%

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership
Advocates for Children and Youth, Inc.
300 Cathedral Street, Suite 500
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410 547 9200 FAX 410 547 8690

SOMERSET COUNTY FACTSHEET

County Seat: Princess Anne

14 benchmarks for county's children

COUNTY RANK 20

	THEN			NOW			TREND	RANK
	Number	Rate	Base Year	Number	Rate	Current Year		
Economic Well-Being								
Children in Poverty	840	19.3%	(1979)	840	17.8%	(1989)	better	20
Paying Child Support Cases	903	34.6%	(1993)	853	38.7%	(1993)	better	7
Births to Teens	292	22.7%	(1985-86)	271	20.3%	(1990-94)	better	23
Good Health								
Low Birthweight Infants (weighing less than 5.5 lbs.)	104	8.1%	(1985-86)	136	10.2%	(1990-94)	worse	23
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	12	13.9	(1985-86)	12	8.8	(1990-94)	better	16
Children Screened for Lead Poisoning	398	26.3%	(1992)	367	24.2%	(1994)	worse	3
Safety								
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	7	49.8	(1986-88)	2	N.A.	(1988-93)	better	1
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	3	50.6	(1986-88)	7	102.2	(1988-93)	worse	22
Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	33	11.2	(1990)	32	6.5	(1994)	worse	14
Violence Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 students)	302	181.3	(1992-93)	313	36.8	(1994-95)	better	23
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	6	28.1	(1990)	13	36.5	(1994)	worse	17
Preparing for Adulthood								
Third Grade Reading*		23.2%	(1992)		15.9%	(1995)	worse	23
On-Time Graduation Rate		73.3%	(1990)		64.1%	(1995)	worse	23
High School Program Completion**		23.3%	(1991)		26.7%	(1995)	better	24

* percent of students scoring satisfactory or above in Maryland School Performance Assessment Program test

** percent of students meeting minimal requirements for the University of Maryland System

COUNTY RANK: 1 = best ... 24 = worst

THE MARYLAND KIDS COUNT PARTNERSHIP

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Maryland Committee for Children, Inc.
Maryland Education Coalition
Maryland Food Committee
Mental Health Association of Maryland

Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE COUNTY	% CHANGE MARYLAND
Children Receiving AFDC (1990/1995)	683	981	43.6%	25.5%
Children Enrolled in Medicaid (1990/1995)	866	1,617	86.7%	58.7%
Children/Infants Participating in WIC (1990/1993)	399	553	38.6%	61.1%
Students Receiving Free/Reduced-Price Meals (1992/1995)	1,747	1,787	2.3%	45.8%
Department of Juvenile Justice Intake Cases (1990/1993)	101	216	113.9%	23.9%

County Population (1993)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total County Population* (% of State Population)	23,440	0.5%
Minority Population under age 20 (% of Population under 20)	2,746	47.1%
All Persons under age 20 (% of County Population)	5,836	24.8%
Ages 0 - 4	1,305	
Ages 5 - 9	1,359	
Ages 10 - 14	1,425	
Ages 15 - 19	1,747	

* 1990 U.S. Bureau of the Census

Family Economics (1990)

Median Family Income (1989)	$27,097	
Average Income of Married-Couple (1989)	$38,084	
Average Income of Female-Headed Family (1989)	$14,494	
Percent of Income Spent on Day Care (1995) (based on family of 4 - a couple &z 2 children ages 1-2 &z 3-5)		23.4%
Weekly Cost of Family Day Care (child 0-2) (1995)	$60.67	
% of Idle Teens (ages 16-19)**		9.9%

** Teens who are not in school, not working and not looking for work

Family Environment (1990)

CHILDREN UNDER 18	NUMBER	PERCENT
With Sole/Both Parent(s) Working	3,447	75.3%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	1,950	77.7%
Living in Single Parent Families	1,285	27.2%
Living in Two-Parent Families	2,702	57.2%
% of Persons 25 yrs + High School Grad. or Higher		61.2%
% of Persons 25 yrs + College Degree or Higher		9.6%

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership

300 Cathedral Street, Suite 500
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410.547.9200 FAX 410.547.8690

TALBOT COUNTY FACTSHEET

County Seat: Easton

14 benchmarks for county's children

COUNTY RANK 17

	THEN			NOW			TREND	RANK
	Number	Rate	Base Year	Number	Rate	Current Year		
Economic Well-Being								
Children in Poverty	780	13.5%	(1979)	625	10.0%	(1989)	better	14
Paying Child Support Cases	649	52.7%	(1993	622	63.7%	(1995)	better	4
Births to Teens	212	12.4%	(1985-89)	222	11.7%	(1990-94)	better	14
Good Health								
Low Birthweight Infants (weighing less than 5.5 lbs.)	141	7.8%	(1985-89)	149	7.9%	(1990-94)	worse	18
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	25	13.8	(1985-89)	23	12.1	(1990-94)	better	22
Children Screened for Lead Poisoning	200	8.6%	(1992)	904	38.9%	(1994)	better	2
Safety								
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	6	32.1	(1986-89)	9	43.4	(1990-93)	worse	20
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	4	51.6	(1986-89)	5	80.6	(1990-93)	worse	17
Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	53	8.2	(1990)	46	6.6	(1994)	better	15
Violence Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 students)	361	86.9	(1992-93)	332	76.5	(1994-95)	better	21
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	15	58.1	(1990)	28	94.3	(1994)	worse	21
Preparing for Adulthood								
Third Grade Reading*		24.7%	(1992)		34.2%	(1995)	better	16
On-Time Graduation Rate		75.8%	(1990)		77.2%	(1995)	better	15
High School Program Completion**		30.6%	(1991)		61.7%	(1995)	better	4

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** percent of students meeting minimal requirements for the University of Maryland System

COUNTY RANK 1 = best 24 = worst

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Maryland Association of Resources for Families & Youth
Maryland Business Roundtable for Education
Maryland Committee for Children, Inc.
Maryland Education Coalition
Maryland Food Committee
Mental Health Association of Maryland

Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE COUNTY	% CHANGE MARYLAND
Children Receiving AFDC (1980/1985)	463	613	32.3%	25.3%
Children Enrolled in Medicaid (1980/1993)	932	1,163	24.7%	38.2%
Children/Infants Participating in WIC (1980/1993)	341	482	40.5%	61.1%
Students Receiving Free/Reduced-Price Meals (1982/1993)	871	1,061	21.8%	43.8%
Departments of Juvenile Justice Intake Cases (1983/1984)	316	416	31.6%	23.9%

County Population (1993)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total County Population	30,456	0.6%
Minority Population under age 20	1,725	23.8%
% of Population under 20		
All Persons under age 20	7,251	23.2%
Ages 0 - 4	2,018	
Ages 5 - 9	1,991	
Ages 10 - 14	1,780	
Ages 15 - 19	1,460	

* 1993 U.S. Bureau of the Census

Family Economics (1990)

Median Family Income (1989)	$38,346
Average Income of Married Couples (1989)	$50,660
Average Income of Female-Headed Family (1989)	$17,722
Percent of Income Spent on Day Care (1995)	20.2%
(based on family of 4 - a couple w/ 2 children ages 1-2 & 3-5)	
Weekly Cost of Family Day Care - Child (0-2) (1993)	see 44
% of Idle Teens (ages 16-19)**	4.4%

** Teens who are not in school, not working and not looking for work

Family Environment (1990)

CHILDREN UNDER 18	NUMBER	PERCENT
With Sole/Both Parents Working	4,730	78.1%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	2,704	59.7%
Living in Single Parent Families	1,285	19.9%
Living in Two Parent Families	4,420	68.8%
% of Persons 25 yrs. + High School Grad. or Higher		76.6%
% of Persons 25 yrs. + College Degree or Higher		23.0%

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership
Advocates for Children and Youth, Inc.
300 Cathedral Street, Suite 300
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410 547 9200 FAX 410 547 8968

WASHINGTON COUNTY FACTSHEET

County Seat: Hagerstown

14 benchmarks for county children

COUNTY RANK 11

	THEN			NOW			TREND	RANK
	Number	Rate	Base Year	Number	Rate	Current Year		
Economic Well-Being								
Children in Poverty	3,934	13.1%	(1979)	5,345	12.4%	(1989)	Better	13
Paying Child Support Cases	2,670	68.3%	(1993)	2,853	72.7%	(1995)	Better	1
Births to Teens	1,071	13.9%	(1985-86)	998	11.9%	(1993-94)	Better	13
Good Health								
Low Birthweight Infants (weighing less than 5.5 lbs.)	446	6.4%	(1985-86)	482	5.9%	(1993-94)	Better	7
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	73	9.7	(1985-86)	65	7.5	(1993-94)	Better	12
Children Screened for Lead Poisoning	644	9.2%	(1992)	710	7.4%	(1994)	------	8
Safety								
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	28	34.3	(1986-90)	28	31.3	(1990-94)	Better	13
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	24	63.2	(1986-90)	23	70.9	(1990-94)	------	13
Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	197	6.9	(1990)	244	8.6	(1994)	------	19
Violence Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 students)	326	17.8	(1992-93)	473	24.1	(1994-95)	------	4
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000) *	23	18.1	(1990)	23	17.1	(1994)	Better	4
Preparing for Adulthood								
Third Grade Reading**		29.1%	(1992)		30.9%	(1995)	Better	19
On-Time Graduation Rate		74.4%	(1990)		69.3%	(1995)	Better	10
High School Program Completers**		33.4%	(1991)		38.6%	(1995)	Better	13

* percent of students scoring satisfactory or above on Maryland School Performance Assessment Program test

** percent of students meeting minimal requirements for the University of Maryland System

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Maryland Association of Resources for Families & Youth
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Maryland Committee for Children, Inc.
Maryland Education Coalition
Maryland Food Committee
Mental Health Association of Maryland

Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE COUNTY	% CHANGE MARYLAND
Children Receiving AFDC (1990/1995)	2,455	2,923	19.1%	25.5%
Children Enrolled in Medicaid (1990/1995)	3,159	5,431	71.9%	58.7%
Children/Infants Participating in WIC (1990/1993)	2,007	2,467	22.9%	61.1%
Students Receiving Free/Reduced-Price Meals (1992/1995)	5,103	5,826	14.2%	45.8%
Department of Juvenile Justice Intake Cases (1990/1994)	938	1,033	10.1%	23.9%

County Population (1993)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total County Population* (% of State Population)	121,393	2.3%
Minority Population under age 20	2,585	8.1%
(% of Population under 20)		
All Persons under age 20 (% of County Population)	32,093	25.6%
Ages 0 - 4	8,337	
Ages 5 - 9	8,261	
Ages 10 - 14	7,889	
Ages 15 - 19	7,386	

* 1990 U.S. Bureau of the Census

Family Economics (1990)

Median Family Income (1989)	$34,614	
Average Income of Married-Couple (1989)	$44,383	
Average Income of Female-Headed Family (1989)	$14,153	
Percent of Income Spent on Day Care (1995)		20.3%
(based on family of 4 - a couple & 2 children ages 1-2 & 3-5)		
Weekly Cost of Family Day Care (child 0-2) (1995)	$72.32	
% of Idle Teens (ages 16-19)**		8.4%

** Teens who are not in school, not working and not looking for work

Family Environment (1990)

CHILDREN UNDER 18	NUMBER	PERCENT
With Sole/Both Parent(s) Working	17,383	65.4%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	10,119	68.7%
Living in Single Parent Families	5,086	18.3%
Living in Two-Parent Families	20,210	73.4%
% of Persons 25 yrs + High School Grad. or Higher		69.3%
% of Persons 25 yrs + College Degree or Higher		11.4%

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership
Advocates for Children and Youth, Inc.
300 Cathedral Street, Suite 500
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410 547-9200 FAX 410 547-8690

WICOMICO COUNTY FACTSHEET

County Seat: Salisbury

14 benchmarks for county's children

COUNTY RANK 22

	THEN			NOW			TREND	RANK
	Number	Rate	Base Year	Number	Rate	Current Year		
Economic Well-Being								
Children in Poverty	2,504	15.6%	(1979)	2,737	15.9%	(1989)	better	19
Paying Child Support Cases	2,037	44.0%	(1993)	1,953	40.2%	(1995)	better	20
Births to Teens	749	14.3%	(1985-89)	989	15.7%	(1990-94)	worse	21
Good Health								
Low Birthweight Infants (weighing less than 5.5 lbs.)	360	7.3%	(1985-89)	464	8.0%	(1990-94)	worse	19
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	64	12.2	(1985-89)	60	10.3	(1990-94)	better	20
Children Screened for Lead Poisoning	553	8.8%	(1992)	649	10.3%	(1994)	better	6
Safety								
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	23	43.4	(1986-89)	16	26.6	(1990-93)	better	9
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	18	74.0	(1986-89)	16	72.2	(1990-93)	better	14
Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	236	13.0	(1988)	181	9.2	(1994)	better	10
Violence Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 students)	1,029	78.4	(1992-93)	1,114	81.6	(1994-95)	worse	22
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	83	81.9	(1990)	106	126.9	(1994)	worse	23
Preparing for Adulthood								
Third Grade Reading*		23.8%	(1992)		26.4%	(1995)	better	21
On-Time Graduation Rate		81.4%	(1990)		74.6%	(1995)	worse	17
High School Program Completion**		47.7%	(1991)		49.1%	(1995)	better	11

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Maryland Education Coalition
Maryland Food Committee
Mental Health Association of Maryland

Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE COUNTY	% CHANGE MARYLAND
Children Receiving AFDC (1990/1995)	2,088	2,976	42.5%	25.5%
Children Enrolled in Medicaid (1990/1995)	2,531	4,649	82.2%	38.7%
Children/Infants Participating in WIC (1990/1995)	1,236	1,648	33.2%	61.1%
Students Receiving Free/Reduced-Price Meals (1992/1995)	3,253	3,941	21.2%	45.8%
Department of Juvenile Justice Intake Cases (1990/1994)	786	1,000	42.3%	23.9%

County Population (1993)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total County Population* (% of State Population)	74,339	1.6%
Minority Population (under age 20	6,865	30.7%
(% of Population under 20)		
All Persons under age 20 (% of County Population)	21,869	28.3%
Ages 0 - 4	5,504	
Ages 5 - 9	5,453	
Ages 10 - 14	5,347	
Ages 15- 19	5,275	

* 1990 U.S. Bureau of the Census

Family Economics (1990)

Median Family Income (1989)	$33,440	
Average Income of Married Couple (1989)	$40,729	
Average Income of Female-Headed Family (1989)	$16,189	
Percent of Income Spent on Day Care (1995)		20.1%
(based on family of 4 - a couple & 2 children ages 1-2 & 3-5)		
Weekly Cost of Family Day Care (child 0-2) (1995)	$64.63	
Out Idle Teens (ages 16-19)**		3.9%

** Teens who are not in school, not working and not looking for work

Family Environment (1990)

CHILDREN UNDER 18	NUMBER	PERCENT
With Sole/Both Parent(s) Working	12,608	72.6%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	7,088	76.8%
Living in Single Parent Families	4,420	24.4%
Living in Two-Parent Families	11,391	64.0%
% of Persons 25 yrs + High School Grad. or Higher		72.1%
% of Persons 25 yrs + College Degree or Higher		18.5%

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership
Advocates for Children and Youth, Inc.
300 Cathedral Street, Suite 500
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410 547 9200 FAX 410 547 8998

WORCESTER COUNTY FACTSHEET

County Seat: Snow Hill

14 benchmarks for county's children

COUNTY RANK 18

	THEN			NOW			TREND	RANK
	Number	Rate	Base Year	Number	Rate	Current Year		
Economic Well-Being								
Children in Poverty	1,296	16.8%	(1979)	1,104	14.7%	(1989)	better	18
Paying Child Support Cases	1,005	50.9%	(1993)	1,024	52.8%	(1995)	better	17
Births to Teens	331	13.0%	(1985-89)	325	12.9%	(1990-94)	better	18
Good Health								
Low Birthweight Infants (weighing less than 5.5 lbs.)	160	8.1%	(1985-89)	137	6.6%	(1990-94)	better	12
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	31	12.21	(1985-89)	24	9.6	(1990-94)	better	17
Children Screened for Lead Poisoning	413	15.1%	(1992)	380	13.9%	(1994)	worse	4
Safety								
Child Death Rate (ages 1-14, per 100,000 children)	10	41.3	(1986-89)	11	43.8	(1990-93)	worse	21
Teen Violent Death Rate (ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens)	7	73.1	(1986-89)	7	94.0	(1990-93)	worse	19
Indicated Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children)	62	8.1	(1990)	99	11.8	(1994)	worse	22
Violence Related Suspension Rate (per 1,000 students)	415	70.0	(1992-93)	390	60.6	(1994-95)	better	20
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate (ages 10-17, per 10,000)	15	46.9	(1990)	19	55.2	(1994)	worse	16
Preparing for Adulthood								
Third Grade Reading*		22.1%	(1992)		31.2%	(1995)	better	17
On-Time Graduation Rate		82.2%	(1990)		85.40%	(1995)	better	8
High School Program Completion**		38.9%	(1991)		52.8%	(1995)	better	8

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Maryland Education Coalition
Maryland Food Committee
Mental Health Association of Maryland

Children and Family Services/Programs

	BASE YEAR	MOST CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE COUNTY	% CHANGE MARYLAND
Children Receiving AFDC (1990/1995)	737	1,004	36.2%	25.5%
Children Enrolled in Medicaid (1990/1995)	945	2,052	117.1%	58.7%
Children/Infants Participating in WIC (1990/1993)	693	839	21.1%	61.1%
Students Receiving Free/Reduced-Price Meals (1992/1995)	1,928	2,229	15.6%	45.8%
Department of Juvenile Justice Intake Cases (1990/1994)	911	456	-49.9%	23.9%

County Population (1993)

	NUMBER	PERCENT
Total County Population* (% of State Population)	35,028	0.7%
Minority Population under age 20 (% of Population under 20)	2,886	32.0%
All Persons under age 20 (% of County Population)	9,016	22.0%
Ages 0 - 4	2,052	
Ages 5 - 9	2,404	
Ages 10 - 14	2,242	
Ages 15 - 19	1,868	

* 1990 U.S. Bureau of the Census

Family Economics (1990)

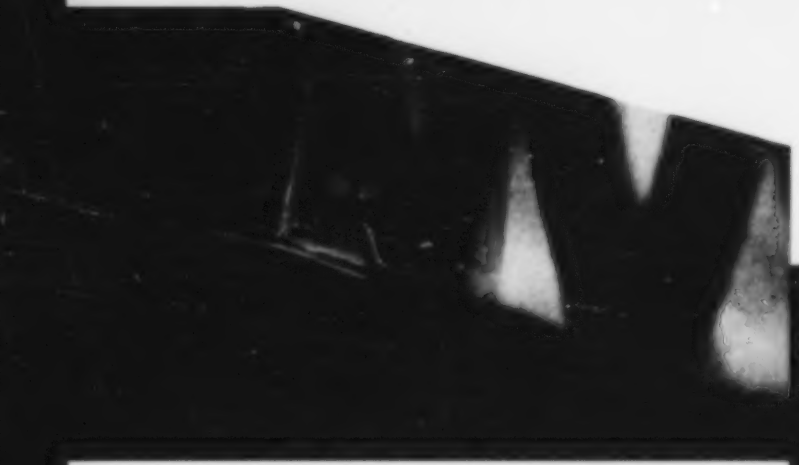
Median Family Income (1989)	$33,089	
Average Income of Married-Couple (1989)	$46,465	
Average Income of Female-Headed Family (1989)	$14,687	
Percent of Income Spent on Day Care (1995) (based on family of 4 - a couple & 2 children ages 1-2 & 3-5)		21.5%
Weekly Cost of Family Day Care (child 0-2) (1995)	$70.37	
% of Idle Teens (ages 16-19)**		6.7%

** Teens who are not in school, not working and not looking for work

Family Environment (1990)

CHILDREN UNDER 18:	NUMBER	PERCENT
With Sole/Both Parent(s) Working	5,372	73.4%
With Mothers in the Labor Force	3,102	77.5%
Living in Single Parent Families	1,766	22.9%
Living in Two-Parent Families	4,910	63.8%
% of Persons 25 yrs.+ High School Grad. or Higher		70.8%
% of Persons 25 yrs.+ College Degree or Higher		14.8%

Maryland KIDS COUNT Partnership
300 Cathedral Street, Suite 500
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
410.547.9200 FAX 410.547.8690



methodology

sources

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METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

The 1995 Factbook provides data for 14 benchmark indicators for each county. County-specific data are reported for time periods marked THEN and NOW. Data presented under the category of NOW or current year data are provided for the most recent available year. Because of time required for agencies that serve as our primary data sources to collect data used in the report and the time required to produce the factbook, "1994" and "1995" serve as the most current years. Data presented under the category of THEN serve as baseline years. The reader is cautioned to check each indicator to determine the exact time period being reported.

The 1995 Factbook provides data for 14 benchmark indicators of child well-being, and data is presented in three different ways: number, rate and rank.

NUMBER: The most direct measure of the scope of a problem is the count of the number of events of concern –e.g. the number of births born to mothers under age 20. County datasheets show the number of events for a designated time period.

RATE: A rate is the measure of the likelihood of an event – e.g., out of every 100 births, how many babies will be born to women under age 20? Percent is a rate of 100. Rates measure the severity of a problem. A rate is useful if you want to compare the severity of the problem in one area (your county) to another. However, if you are planning an intervention and estimating the required resources, you will need to know the actual numbers.

A rate is calculated by dividing the number of events of interest by the number of persons that are "eligible" for the event. The rate (or percentage) of births to women under age 20) is the number of births to women under age 20 (during a given period) divided by the total number of births during the same period.

RANK: In the 1995 Factbook, we used the rate or percentage to assign a ranking for each of the 14 benchmark indicators. The benchmark rankings are used to compile overall individual county rankings. The overall ranking of a county is the sum of its ranking for each benchmark indicator. The county with the lowest sum total has the highest (best) rank. The county rank tells you how well children in your county are faring compared to all the other jurisdictions in Maryland.

Economic Well-Being

CHILD POVERTY

Child poverty is the number and percent of related children under 18 living in families with incomes below the U.S. Poverty Threshold as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. "Related children" include family head's children by birth, marriage or adoption under age 18, as well as other person under 18 who are related to the family head.

How Poverty Is Measured: The federal government's official poverty index is used to classify people as above or below the poverty line. The poverty level, created in 1964, was computed by using as a yardstick the amount of money necessary to purchase the lowest nutritionally adequate diet. This price was then multiplied by three to obtain a poverty threshold. A family is officially classified as poor if its cash income (wages, pensions, social security benefits, AFDC benefits and all other forms of cash income) falls below the poverty threshold. The poverty income thresholds are updated each year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (inflation). The 1996 poverty guideline is $12,890 for a family of three. The data were obtained from the Maryland Office of Planning Analysis of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990, STF-3A, tables 123, 124,125 and 126 and Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, STF-3A.
State level data were derived from unpublished March Current Population Survey data supplied by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

REFERENCES

Sherman, A. (1994). Wasting America's Future. Children's Defense Fund: Washington, DC.

The State of America's Children, 1994. (1994). Children's Defense Fund: Washington, DC.

CHILD SUPPORT

Child support is the number and percent of court-ordered child support cases in which any payment is received. The data were supplied by the Maryland Department of Human Resources.

REFERENCES

U.S. House Committee on Ways and Means. Overview of Entitlement Programs: 1992 Green Book. (1992). U.S. Government Printing Office: Washington, DC.

Ebb, Nancy. (1994) Enforcing Child Support: Are States Doing the Job?, Children's Defense Fund: Washington, DC.

BIRTHS TO TEENS

Births to teens is the percentage of total births born to women under the age of 20. The percent is computed by dividing the number of babies born to women under age 20, by the total number of babies born. That number is then multiplied by 100. Birth data were obtained from the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

REFERENCES

Hoffman, S. D., Foster, M. E. & Furstenberg, F. F. (1993). Reevaluating the Costs of Teenage Childbearing. Demography, 30:1-13.

Sex and America's Teenagers, (1994). The Alan Guttmacher Institute: New York, NY.

Good Health

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT

Low birthweight is the percentage of infants weighing less than 5.5 lbs. at birth. The data were provided by the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

REFERENCES

Miller, A., Finc, A. & Adams-Taylor, S. (1989). Monitoring Children's Health: Key Indicators. American Public Health Association: Washington, DC.

Troubling Trends Persist: Shortchanging America's Next Generation, (1992). National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality: Washington, DC.

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate is the number of infant deaths under one year of age, per 1,000 live births. The data were derived from the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

REFERENCES

A Data Book of Child and Adolescent Injury, (1991). Children Safety Network, National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health: Washington, DC.

Troubling Trends Persist: Shortchanging America's Next Generation, (1992). National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality: Washington, DC.

LEAD POISONING

Lead poisoning is the percentage of children under age six screened for lead poisoning. Data were obtained from the Maryland Department of the Environment.

REFERENCES

Preventing Lead Poisoning in Young Children, (1991). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Service, Center for Disease Control: Washington, DC.

Safety

CHILD DEATHS

Child death rate is the number of deaths from all causes to children 1-14 years, per 100,000 children of the same ages. Data were compiled from the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. The total number of children ages 1-14 for the years 1986-93 was based on the Maryland population estimates from the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

REFERENCES

Miller, A., Finc, A. & Adams-Taylor, S. (1989). Monitoring Children's Health: Key Indicators. American Public Health Association: Washington, DC.

TEEN VIOLENT DEATHS

The teen violent death rate is the number of deaths from homicides, accidents and suicides to youths ages 15-19, per 100,000 teens ages 15-19. The data were supplied by Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. The total number of teens ages 15-19 for the years 1986-93 was based on the Maryland population estimates from the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

REFERENCES
Losing Generations: Adolescents in High-Risk Settings, (1993). Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, National Research Council. Washington, DC.

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

The number of indicated Child Protective Services' investigations of alleged physical abuse, neglect and sexual abuse. The child abuse and neglect investigation rate is the number of indicated investigations per 1,000 children ages 0-17. An investigation can involve one or more children. Child abuse and neglect cases are often underreported. The number of indicated investigations provides a minimum estimate of the prevalence of child abuse in Maryland. The child abuse and neglect rate was calculated by dividing the number of indicated investigations by the estimated number of children under age 18 and multiplying by 1,000. Data on child abuse and neglect were from the Maryland Department of Human Resources. Data on total population under 18 were based on population estimates from the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

REFERENCES
Understanding Child Abuse and Neglect, (1993). Panel on Research on Child Abuse and Neglect, Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, National Research Council. Washington, DC.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families & National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect for Children and Families, A Shared Community Concern, (1992). Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information. Washington, DC.

JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME ARREST

Violent crime is defined as homicide, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Arrest rates could include repeat arrests of the same individual for different offenses. Juvenile violent crime arrest rate is the number of violent arrests of youth ages 10 to 17 per 10,000 youths of those same ages. The arrest rate reflects the number of arrests not the number of adolescents involved in a arrest. Data on population ages 10-17 were based on population estimates from the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. The rate is computed by dividing the number of violent arrests by the number of youth ages 10-17, that number is then multiplied by 10,000.

Note: In 1990 and 1994, the number of juvenile violent crime arrests in the counties do not sum the state total due to arrests made by statewide agencies. Juvenile violent crime arrest data were obtained from the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Maryland State Police Department. The number of youth, ages 10-17, was obtained from the population estimates from the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

REFERENCES
Kids Count Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-Being, (1994). The Annie E. Casey Foundation: Greenwich, CT.

Simons, J. M., Finlay, B. & Yang, A. (1991). The Adolescent & Young Adult Fact Book, Children's Defense Fund. Washington, DC.

SCHOOL VIOLENCE

School violence is the number of physical attacks against teacher/staff, physical attacks against student(s), verbal/physical threats against teacher/staff and verbal/physical threats against student(s) resulting in a suspension and/or expulsion from school. The suspension and expulsion data in Maryland public schools

have several limitations. Suspension and expulsion may result from an array of behaviors that vary by the severity of the act. For example, a physical attack on a student may range from a push or shove to an assault with a weapon. Additionally, schools vary in methods in dealing with a student's behavior and may employ alternative methods to suspensions and expulsions. Data were obtained from the Maryland State Department of Education.

Preparing for Adulthood

The Maryland School Performance Assessment Program (MSPAP) measures school performance in relation to standards for 1996 and Maryland's educational goals for the year 2000. Data was obtained from the Maryland State Department of Education.

REFERENCES

Mintz, M. S., Humphries, D. D. & Bailey Jones, L. (1993). Fragile Phases: A Status Report on Baltimore's Middle Schools and their Students, Students First. Baltimore, MD.

ON-TIME GRADUATION

On-time graduation is the percentage of ninth grade public school students who complete high school four years later. The rate was calculated by the number of high school graduates divided by the number of ninth grade students enrolled four years prior. The data were obtained from the Maryland State Department of Education.

REFERENCES

Losing Generations: Adolescents in High-Risk Settings, (1993). Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, National Research Council. Washington, DC.

Sherman, A. (1994). Wasting America's Future, Children's Defense Fund. Washington, DC.

Simons, J. M., Finlay, B. & Yang, A. (1991). The Adolescent & Young Adult Fact Book, Children's Defense Fund. Washington, DC.

HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM COMPLETION

High school program completion is the percent of high school graduates who have completed the minimum course requirements that would qualify them for admission to the University of Maryland System. The Maryland State Department of Education provided the data.

REFERENCES

Beyond Rhetoric: A New American Agenda for Children and Families, (1991). National Commission on Children. Washington, DC.

Simons, J. M., Finlay, B. & Yang, A. (1991). The Adolescent & Young Adult Fact Book, Children's Defense Fund. Washington, DC.

Services/ Demographics

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

AFDC is the monthly average number of children under 18 who live in families receiving AFDC benefits and the average monthly amount of these benefits. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) is a public assistance program that provides cash benefits to poor families with dependent children. AFDC is funded by both the federal government and the states. States, however, set their own AFDC benefit levels. The data were supplied by Maryland Department of Human Resources.

MEDICAID

Medicaid notes the number of children under 18 who are enrolled in Medicaid. Medicaid provides medical assistance to low-income elderly, the blind and disabled. It also serves families on AFDC and other low-income women and children. Medicaid is the principal source of health care coverage for poor women and

children. Today, every state must provide Medicaid to all pregnant women with children under age six with family incomes less than 133% of the poverty level. The Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene provided the data.

WOMAN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM

Children in the WIC program reflects the number of children and infants participating in WIC, the estimated number of children eligible for WIC and the percent of children eligible and enrolled in WIC. The Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene provided the data.

FREE AND REDUCED-PRICE MEALS

Students receiving free/reduced price meals is the number of students whose application for free/reduced price meals met income eligibility guidelines of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Maryland State Department of Education supplied the data.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Juvenile Justice is the number and percentage of intake cases in the Department of Juvenile Justice. The Maryland Department of Juvenile Justice provided the data.

CHILD CARE

Estimated child care costs, food, taxes and housing are based on a two-parent family with 2 children ages 1-2 and 3-5 years. Center-based care refers to year-round care provided in non-residential facilities for 8-12 hours per day and is licensed by the Child Care Administration of the Maryland Department of Human Resources. Family Day Care pertains to child care provided in the caregiver's home. Caregivers are registered with the Child Care Administration of the Maryland Department of Human Resources and offer full or part-time care. Child care data is provided by the Maryland Committee for Children, Inc. and the Department of Human Resources.

ESTIMATED CHILD POPULATION

The estimated child population is the number of children in Maryland ages 18 and under. Child population data were derived from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, produced by the Urban Studies Institute, University of Louisville.

CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Children's living arrangements include the number of children under 18 living with two parents, a single parent and relatives/non-relatives. Children's living arrangements data were obtained from the Maryland Office of Planning Analysis of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990, STF-1A.

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989

Data were obtained from the Maryland Office of Planning analysis of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990, STF-3A, table 109.

PERCENT OF CHILDREN WITH WORKING PARENTS

Includes:
1) the percentage of children under age 18 with all parents working (either both parents or the sole parent living with the children); *and*
2) the percentage of women in the labor force with children under 18. All data on working parents were available from the Maryland Office of Planning analysis of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990, STF-3A, table 74. Information on working mothers was supplied by the Maryland Office of Planning Analysis of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing 1990, STF-3A, table 73.

TEEN IDLENESS

Idle teen is the number and percentage of youth ages 16-19 not in school, not working and not looking for work. Data were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990.

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LEAD AGENCY: **ADVOCATES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH, INC.** 300 CATHEDRAL STREET SUITE 500 BALTIMORE, MD 21201 **410-547-9200**